

# THE TIMES

35P

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THURSDAY NOVEMBER 21 1996

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## BEST FOR JOBS

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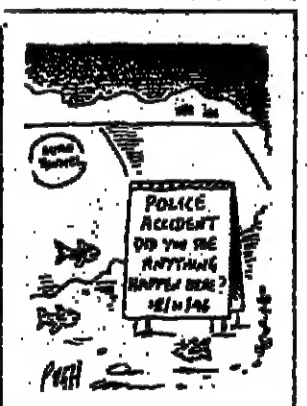
**WANTED**  
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Analyst 30K  
Graduate 25K

French police investigate claim that arson by sacked staff could have caused train fire

## Tunnel is kept shut as experts wrangle

By JOANNA BALE IN CALAIS, ADAM SAGE IN PARIS, JONATHAN PRYNN AND DAMIAN WHITWORTH

THE Channel Tunnel is to remain closed indefinitely after Eurotunnel representatives walked out of talks with its safety regulators yesterday. SNCF, the French rail operator, ruled out any resumption of services before Monday, and if the safety authority insists that the tunnel is fully repaired before any train runs, it could be closed until the new year.



Eurotunnel, which had hoped to start some services bypassing the damaged section today and insists that it can have trains running within a few hours of being given the go-ahead, refused to comment on yesterday's talks, but a company source said that its delegation had walked out after five hours when members of the Channel Tunnel Safety Authority suggested that none of its train services was safe. The meeting continued for another six hours without the Eurotunnel team.

The talks were held as French authorities began to investigate claims that the which devastated part of the Folkestone-bound tunnel on Monday night was started deliberately.



The rear locomotive of the burnt train emerges covered in soot near Calais yesterday. The wrecked front portion of the train remains welded to the rails in the tunnel

damage will cost tens of millions of pounds to repair and some experts predict that it could take until the new year to complete the work. Ken Cameron, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, yesterday called for the tunnel to remain closed pending a thorough overhaul of safety procedures. He suggested that the design of the car trains should also be reviewed and said that it might be safer for passengers to leave their cars and travel in enclosed carriages. He also wanted closed freight wagons and smoke hoods for passengers. "We have got to get safety right — next time we could be

talking about bodies, not close escapes," he said. Jeremy Beech, chief fire officer for Kent and a member of the tunnel safety authority, also questioned the design of the open wagons used to transport lorries, saying: "I was shown the design back in 1992 and said then that if a fire occurred it would be very serious — that's now been proved. The safety authority is looking again at this design. I have always been concerned as a fire fighter about the extent of the spread of fire in a case like this."

The safety authority has the power to keep the tunnel closed until all the repairs are done, and some members are known to be concerned about the safety of running trains in both directions through a single tunnel. If another incident meant large numbers of people had to be moved out quickly, there would not be a second tunnel available to evacuate them by train. M Bertrand, however, was confident that the authority would not insist that both tunnels should be fully operational before services could run. "We have done this before when one tunnel has been out of action due to maintenance operations," he said. "The system is designed to cope." He added that services would

begin again quickly once the authority gave its approval. "Eurotunnel plans to resume in several phases, starting in a few hours with freight trains. I hope trains and shuttle trains with private cars and passengers might start rolling again by the end of the week."

Eurostar yesterday tried to take some passengers to Paris and Brussels by train, bus and boat — but that emergency service was abandoned when the journeys were taking between six and eight hours. Eurostar will be given priority over Le Shuttle when the tunnel does reopen, but with most of the customers who called the hotline opting to

reschedule rather than cancel their journeys, there was a growing uncertainty about how long it would take to clear the backlog of people holding tickets. Both Eurostar and Le Shuttle have frozen bookings for the time being, but Eurostar said that it would be ready to run services within an hour of any announcement that the tunnel was reopening. P&O said it would bring a fifth ferry into action tomorrow to increase the number of Dover to Calais crossings from 20 to 25 tomorrow, and annual repair work had been postponed on the three ships on the Dover-Zeebrugge route. Yesterday almost all the crossings were full, but P&O said that early delays disappeared once the weather improved and after mid-morning the tailbacks that had jammed the port during the original rush of traffic when the tunnel shut had dispersed. British Airways said that it had seen an increase in business on flights to Paris and Brussels. "Some flights were full but we expect that we will still have some seats available," a spokesman said.

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Lost revenue, page 7  
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## Council bans 'distasteful' film

Westminster council has banned the film Crash from its cinemas unless the board of film censors gives it an 18 certificate and insists on cuts. The film, which explores sexual gratification over car crashes, contains three scenes which the 12 councillors on the licensing sub-committee found too distasteful. Page 5

## Five-day drill for French teenagers

French teenagers will have to go on five-day civic instruction courses under plans to replace national conscription. Anyone who does not take part will be unable to apply for a civil service job, enter higher education or obtain social security. All 18-year-olds will be instructed on their rights and duties as citizens. Page 19

## Police kill man on rampage in shop

By STEWART TENDLER  
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

A DISTURBED man who went on the rampage in a busy city supermarket with a knife was shot dead by a police marksman last night.

The 40-year-old man, who was also waving a pair of handcuffs, ran into the Co-op shop in Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham, after an argument with a woman, believed to be his mother, at a house nearby. Inside the shop the man launched an attack on three members of staff before confronting the manager. He put the handcuffs on the man and then threatened him with the knife at his back before lashing out in an attempt to cut the man's throat. He stabbed him at least once in the stomach.

Outside the shop armed police, who had been called to deal with the disturbance at the house, surrounded the building but were forced to open fire when their attempts to negotiate with the man failed.

Witnesses heard four or five shots after an officer opened fire and seriously wounded the man. He died later. The officer who shot the man was described as "extremely traumatised". The shop manager was being treated for the wounds, but his life was not at risk.

## Angler casts out British record with 98lb catfish

By BRIAN CLARKE  
ANGLING CORRESPONDENT

A CATFISH seven feet long and weighing 98lbs, a fish without precedent in the annals of British angling, has been caught from a lake in Essex.

It was taken by Steve Bond from Oak Lodge, a two-acre water at Rayleigh, near Southend.

The fish was half as heavy again as the next biggest freshwater fish ever caught in Britain, a 64lb salmon taken by Georgina Ballantine in 1922. It was 37lbs heavier than the previous record catfish, caught from a lake in Bedfordshire earlier this year.

But even as the scales on which the fish was weighed were being checked by a local Weights and Measures Department and a claim for a new record was being prepared, questions about the catch began circulating.

Mr Bond owns the lake and charges anglers £20 a day. A number of catfish anglers were suggesting the fish could have been smuggled in from the European mainland and recently put into the water.

If so, that would be sufficient to have any record claim rejected. Mr Bond dismissed these claims out of hand. "I have seven witnesses to the capture. Nothing like that fish has ever been put in. It is all just jealousy."

Alwyn Wheeler, a former curator of fish at the Natural



Mr Bond and catch: "I am still aching after the fight"

History Museum and scientific adviser to the British record fish committee, said: "It does seem surprising that such an enormous fish should come from such a small lake. It would take a tremendous toll of other fish and any water fowl present. The committee will come to a decision when it has all the evidence."

In the meantime, there is no doubt that the immense fish was caught, and caught on rod and line by Mr Bond.

"I am still aching after the fight," he said. "I hooked it while I was fishing from the bank but realised after ten minutes that I could not control it from there."

"A friend got into a boat with me. I weigh 16 stones and my pal weighs 14 stones. We were already low in the water. The fish towed us around for

an hour and a half. People on the bank thought it was going to tow us under."

Catfish are predators and scavengers and on the European mainland, where they originated, they can grow to immense size. Weights of 400lb and even 500lb have been recorded.

Relatively few waters in Britain contain them and they have not achieved that size here. The first were introduced to Britain by the Duke of Bedford who, in 1890, put 70 or so small fish into two lakes at Woburn. Since then, the fish have spread to several other waters in the Home Counties and the southern Midlands.

There has long been speculation on how big a record fish could grow. This catch looks set to put several theories to the test.

## Sceptics win vote on EMU debate

By PHILIP WEBSTER  
POLITICAL EDITOR

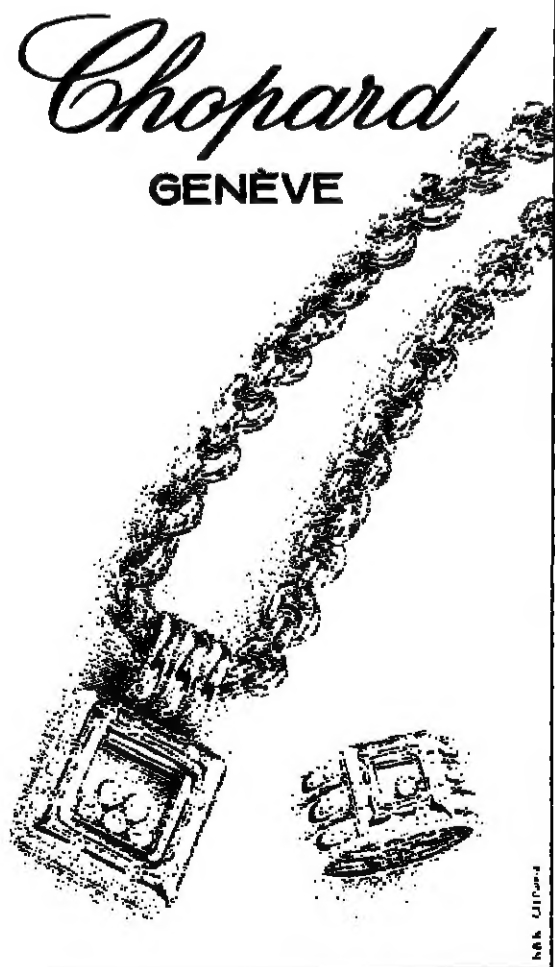
THE Government faced mounting pressure to give way to MPs and allow a debate on the single currency last night after suffering an embarrassing defeat at the hands of Euro-sceptics using guerrilla warfare tactics.

Amid chaotic scenes a Commons committee yesterday morning refused to back the Government's wish to "take note" of a series of Brussels proposals on monetary union. The Government wanted the matters, covering arrangements for introducing the euro, including fines for countries that breach budget deficit rules, to be dealt with by committee rather than in the full glare of the Commons.

Ministers made plain that they would ignore the vote, saying the debate in itself had been enough to comply with Commons rules that the regulations had to be "scrutinised". But protests mounted through the day. The rebels took heart when Betty Boothroyd, the Speaker, promised to look into the matter and said she was anxious to "save the integrity of the House".

Then in a potentially decisive move last night the Select Committee on European Legislation made a renewed demand for the matter to be

Continued on page 2, col 6



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# Judge calls for truce in battle of the listed wall

## Neighbour's case 'without foundation'

By Emma Wilkins

A HIGH COURT judge has called for a ceasefire in a ten-year legal battle over a stone wall dividing two medieval homes in a Cotswold town.

With both sides now tens of thousands of pounds poorer, the judge said yesterday that he hoped the argument which had raged in Chipping Campden — "a town of great charm and attraction" — should be laid to rest.

Anne Kissel, a recently qualified solicitor, had just lost the latest round in the battle of the wall. She was described by Rowland Rodgers, a garage proprietor, as "one of the worst neighbours in the country", who had caused a ten-year "living nightmare of litigation".

Mr Justice Scott Baker rejected her claim that Cotswold District Council was wrong in law when it retrospectively granted Mr Rodgers listed building consent for the raising of the height of the wall at Poppets, his medieval farmhouse home in the High Street. The judge dismissed her argument that Mr Rodgers should have been prosecuted by the authority for demolishing and rebuilding the dry-stone wall, changing its character to a wet-stone wall, without consent.

A further blow came when the judge ordered Mrs Kissel, who lives next door at 16th-



The listed wall over which Mrs Kissel objected

century Twine House, to pay the council's legal costs, estimated at between £5,000 and £10,000, on an indemnity basis — the highest level at which costs can be awarded. The judge made the punitive order after Timothy Straker, QC, for the council, argued that Mrs Kissel had pursued the case as part of her "hobby" regarding listed buildings.

She had also pursued the case even though work on the wall had been done at her instigation after earlier court action. Gregory Jones, her counsel, accused the council of applying for the increased costs order as an act of oppression, seeking revenge against Mrs Kissel for bringing yesterday's action.

The judge observed that Mrs Kissel was "no stranger" to judicial review applications in the High Court, having

launched proceedings against another neighbour over the demolition of another wall.

Rejecting her challenge, Mr Justice Scott Baker said the council had acted "entirely properly". It was Mrs Kissel who wanted the wall rebuilt and it had been done to a standard that satisfied the local authority — and there was some doubt as to whether it properly qualified as a dry-stone wall in the first place.

"She has caused a great deal of time to be spent by the council and no doubt some aggravation to its officers and also to her neighbour. Her claim on careful examination is without foundation and it is to be hoped the matter will now be laid to rest," he said.

Mrs Kissel was refused leave to appeal, but could still take her application to the Court of Appeal. Mr Rodgers

said later: "I am very pleased it has worked out like this. Mrs Kissel is one of the worst neighbours in the country. She has cost me tens of thousands of pounds over the past ten years in litigation. I hope she backs off now."

Mrs Kissel said: "This wall has been belittled by everybody, but it is a Grade II listed building and should be treated as such."

The legal battle with Mr Rodgers had not been all one way as he had also started court actions against her. She added: "Since these proceedings started, I have been subjected to various abusive telephone calls and I don't know where they have come from."

In Chipping Campden some were toasting Mr Rodgers' success. Roger Fowle, 56, said: "Everyone in the town except Mrs Kissel was delighted when Rowland took over this cottage. She has opposed him every step of the way. The whole episode has changed him completely. He used to be happy-go-lucky but now he's always on edge."

Sally Lindner, a town and district councillor, said: "Mr Rodgers has done everything by the book. But she is just obsessive. Her actions have ruined his life. She is obsessed with listed buildings. She wants everything to be the way it was, without any compromise. Everyone knows that is impossible, except her."



Rowland Rodgers: he raised the height of the wall

## Vet who mistreated dogs banned from practising

By Michael Hornsby, Agriculture Correspondent

A VET was banned from practising yesterday after a disciplinary committee decided she had caused unnecessary suffering to alsatian dogs in her care.

One animal was found with a foot missing and an ear ripped off; another had a severely swollen and infected head; and others were found licking moisture off windowpanes to slake their thirst. Two dogs had to be put down.

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons told Helen Hein, 69, of Amberwell Kennels, Guildford, Surrey, that she was "unfit to practise veterinary surgery" and that the registrar had been directed to remove her name from the register. She had had 140 dogs in her care.

Jeremy Lucke, chairman of the college's disciplinary panel, said: "It is clear that not only were you the custodian of a large number of dogs without adequate staffing or resources to care for them properly, you were also acting in a professional capacity to those animals in your care."

The committee has no doubt this resulted in unnecessary suffering.

The committee was told that Miss Hein, a former Ministry of Agriculture vet, had been found guilty by Farnham Magistrates in March of mistreating dogs in her care. She had been barred from having custody of any dogs for seven years and fined £250 for unlawfully keeping a breeding establishment.

In a statement after the two-day disciplinary hearing, Miss Hein said: "I have never considered that I have been cruel to my dogs or caused unnecessary suffering."

The committee was shown video footage of Miss Hein's house, taken by RSPCA inspectors. Members were told that Miss Hein kept 140 alsatians in the house, which was littered with urine-soaked newspapers.

Inspector Alison MacVicar told the panel: "To get into the kitchen you had to climb up onto a raised paving slab, climb in through the window, and onto a metal dustbin."

Inside she had found 18 dogs, among them four-year-old Cuddly, which later had to be put down. "Cuddly was very depressed. He had great difficulty moving. He seemed disabled on his back legs and he could only bunny hop using his front legs to pull himself along. His eyes were very weepy. He had been bitten on his face."

Another dog, Zinta, was found in the lavatory compartment of a caravan. "Zinta had her right ear missing and her hind right foot was missing. It was a stump which was very red and raw." The leg was later amputated.

Matthew Scott, for Miss Hein, said that she was "a person who is overworked, foolish, unwise and frightened but without any desire to cause any suffering to animals". He added: "It is only because of the extraordinary love that Dr Hein had for her dogs that she allowed herself to fall into the position where she perhaps had more animals than she could have properly coped with."

## Watercolour fetches a record £826,500

By Dalya Alberge, Arts Correspondent

A PICTURE by a little-known 19th-century painter broke the world auction record for any British watercolour yesterday. John Frederick Lewis's *Lilium Auratum* sold for £826,500 at Sotheby's in London.

The price doubled the previous record, held by Turner's *Hampton Court Palace*, which fetched £473,000 at Sotheby's in 1990.

Such was the competition that bidding, by telephone, lasted for several minutes. Five potential buyers sent the price leaping by £10,000 as they ignored the estimate of £350,000 to £500,000. The buyer was anonymous.

The watercolour depicts two Oriental girls in the walled garden of a harem. Its use of luminous colour and light shows Lewis at his best. The artist (1805-76) specialised in Oriental and Mediterranean subjects captured in great detail. He made his name in England in the 1820s as an animal painter whose style is reminiscent of Landseer. He spent ten years in Cairo from 1841, during which

time he did not exhibit any works. The novelist Thackeray visited him there and noted that he had taken on a "dreamy, hazy, lazy, tobacco-coated life".

Simon Taylor, a senior director of Sotheby's, said Lewis rarely came on the market: "He was a fantastic artist. In the late 1970s he held the record for Victorian painting. Serious collectors really go for them. His work has an absolute radiance to it. He gets that Eastern, hot sunlight."



A detail from the John Frederick Lewis picture

## Self-styled prince left trail of terror in 13 armed robberies

By Stephen Farrell

RICHARD SHOREY tried to cloak his five years of violent armed robberies with an aura of glamour. He falsely claimed to be an African prince, slept with a silver pistol under his bed and boasted to police that he was a criminal tycoon.

But for all his claims of prowess, Shorey, 27, from Harlesden, west London, was caught by police on routine patrol because he could not use the headlights of a stolen getaway car.

Shorey stabbed one deaf and dumb victim 13 times for having no cash. Yesterday he was jailed at the Old Bailey for 14 years after admitting 13 robberies that netted £250,000.

Shorey's final wave of criminal

activity began in 1991. After release from prison for spraying a policeman with ammonia he became the "bag man" on a jewellery shop robbery in London.

He graduated to being the gunman on other robberies and in May 1992 came to the notice of the underworld by escaping with £110,000 in gold and cash from a jewellery store in west London.

There followed a series of attacks on supermarkets, houses and a security van. He later admitted stabbing the deaf and dumb man because "I intended to do somebody serious harm and he just happened to be passing". He handcuffed a woman aged 72 in a raid on a house and locked her in a small cupboard. He pistol-whipped a jeweller whose wife tore his £500 designer jacket. The man needed 32 stitches.

He was caught after stealing a taxi driver's wallet and driving off in the car without the headlights on. A patrol car gave chase. Shorey, who has a jewel embedded in a gold tooth, told police: "I view myself as a tycoon. I was only interested in money, I wanted lots of it piled up all around me."

Judge Boal, QC, told him: "You were a ruthless and determined armed robber who committed serious crimes whenever you needed money. For five years your robbery was your way of life. Each of your victims must have feared for their lives."

## Killer had affair with Radio One disc jockey

By a Staff Reporter

THE woman who killed Rachael Lean had a sexual relationship with a former Radio One disc jockey, a court was told yesterday. Richard Skinner, who now works for Liberty Radio, said that he had met Maria Hnatuk in a pub in Battersea, south London, in 1990.

After their relationship ended, Mr Skinner received a blackmail threat from Ian Wells, Hnatuk's new boyfriend. Mr Skinner gave details of his affair with Hnatuk, 29, in a statement to police that was read out at Norwich Crown Court by Oliver Blunt, QC, her counsel.

Towards the end of 1991, several months after the relationship had ended, Mr Skinner said he had received a telephone call from Mr Wells, who alleged that Mr Skinner had raped Hnatuk.

In early 1993, shortly after Mr Skinner joined Virgin Radio, Mr Wells rang him again to say that a "financial settlement" would ensure that the rape allegation was not disclosed to the press. Mr Skinner said he then contacted the police.

Hnatuk has already told the court that the rape allegation against Mr Skinner was a complete fabrication and that Mr Wells had forced her to make it. She also blamed Mr Wells for the killing of Miss Lean — saying that he had incited her to stab the 18-year-old student to death.

Hnatuk admits manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility but denies murder. The prosecution refuses to accept her plea. Miss Lean's body was found in undergrowth along a country lane near RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, in September last year. The prosecution claim that Hnatuk may have had a sexual motive for the killing.

Miss Lean lived in the nearby village of Buxton with her father Peter. Hnatuk, originally from Bristol, had been living in and around Buxton and had befriended Miss Lean shortly before the killing.

Both Akhenaten and Tutankhamun were pharaohs in the New Kingdom and ruled Egypt in the 14th century BC.

## Scientists unravel Pharaohs' sex lives

By Nigel Hawkes, Science Editor

DNA from ancient Egyptian mummies is to be used to investigate the sex lives of the Pharaohs. Among the questions Egyptologists hope to answer is whether the Pharaoh Akhenaten was the father of Tutankhamun.

The study may also show the extent to which the various Egyptian dynasties practised incest, as well as whether fresh genes entered the royal bloodlines through relationships with commoners.

The project, based at Manchester Museum and a medical company in Arlington, Virginia, aims to build up a tissue bank of material from mummies, using their blood,



Tutankhamun: doubts over who was his father

muscle and internal organs. The hope is that the Cairo Museum, the leading museum of Egyptology, will also be involved in the project. Tissue

taken from as many mummies as possible will be taken to Manchester Museum, where the project is co-ordinated by Rosalie David, Keeper of Egyptology. The team hopes to carry out DNA fingerprinting to establish the relationships between the mummies.

The first project, *New Scientist* magazine reports, will be a study of the parasitic disease schistosomiasis, still prevalent in Egypt. This disease is carried by blood flukes, which have already been found in several mummies.

Proving the relationship between the boy Pharaoh Tutankhamun and Akhenaten is another possibility, albeit more distant. Reference books declare that Tutank-

hamun was Akhenaten's son-in-law but some experts have suggested that he may have been his son.

Akhenaten is believed to have had Fröhlich's syndrome, an inherited disorder caused by disturbed function of the pituitary gland. Tutankhamun does not appear to have suffered the condition.

No mummy of Akhenaten exists so direct DNA comparison is impossible. But if Tutankhamun turns out to carry a copy of the Fröhlich's gene, it would strengthen those who believe that he was the son of Akhenaten.

Both Akhenaten and Tutankhamun were pharaohs in the New Kingdom and ruled Egypt in the 14th century BC.

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# Drivers hire tough French lawyer for compensation fight

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

Lorry drivers who narrowly escaped death in the tunnel fire have hired France's toughest and flamboyant lawyers to fight them in any legal action arising from the fire. The drivers have formed a committee, headed by Gilbert Collard, a self-styled advocate with a flair for publicity, who mostly represented the families of victims after the mass de last year by members of Solar Temple cult.

Want to know exactly what happened this week? We want to establish the truth," Mr. Collard, 48, said yesterday, saying that he would be stigmatising security procedures surrounding the fire seeking to establish legal responsibility for the accident. "We will be looking into the fire was already burning when the train entered the tunnel and whether tunnel operators knew

Collard specialises in profile cases and has been sharply criticised by colleagues for promoting himself into what *Le Monde* and France's "lawyer show". The paper complained: "The paper complained: impossible to watch any major French television shows without coming across him."

Depending on the results of French judicial investigations, Eurotunnel or Le Shuttle could face compensation claims, Mr. Collard said. He has registered his clients as civil plaintiffs, attached to the investigation, meaning that they will have access to all documents relating to the accident.

Each of the drivers has made a statement to French police as part of the legal inquiry launched by the public prosecutor in Boulogne. Mr. Collard said that it was too early to predict the possible damages claims, but he added: "This is a company

with considerable financial interests". The French Court of Appeals last week upheld a ruling ordering British Airways to pay more than £3 million in compensation to French passengers taken hostage when their plane landed in Kuwait just hours after the Iraqi invasion in 1990.

Many of the lorry drivers were in tears yesterday after reliving their experience when they were taken to a tunnel depot to collect their personal belongings. Roy Keys, 53, from Tain, Highland, said: "We were escorted one by one to our cabs and allowed to get our personal belongings from them. A lot of the drivers are



Collard: has reputation for being a show-off

very upset. It's their life in there."

Denis Bracqoblen, a French lorry driver living in Scotland, said that many of the passengers had lost their livelihoods. "We are afraid that some people are trying to duck their responsibilities, and we want to have these established quickly."

"We want to obtain a written acceptance of responsibility that we can at least present to insurance companies, because some of us find ourselves completely ruined today, without lorries, money or papers."

Eurotunnel is accommodating the drivers in an hotel in

Calais and has asked them not to leave until the investigation into the fire is over. However, some decided to return home last night. Many are self-employed and want to be compensated for loss of earnings.

Mark Ford, 32, a driver from Heathfield, East Sussex, who was taking frozen bread for Sainsbury's from Paris to London, said: "It was shocking to see the truck. I knew it would be pretty bad but I did not realise how bad. Everything was covered in thick soot."

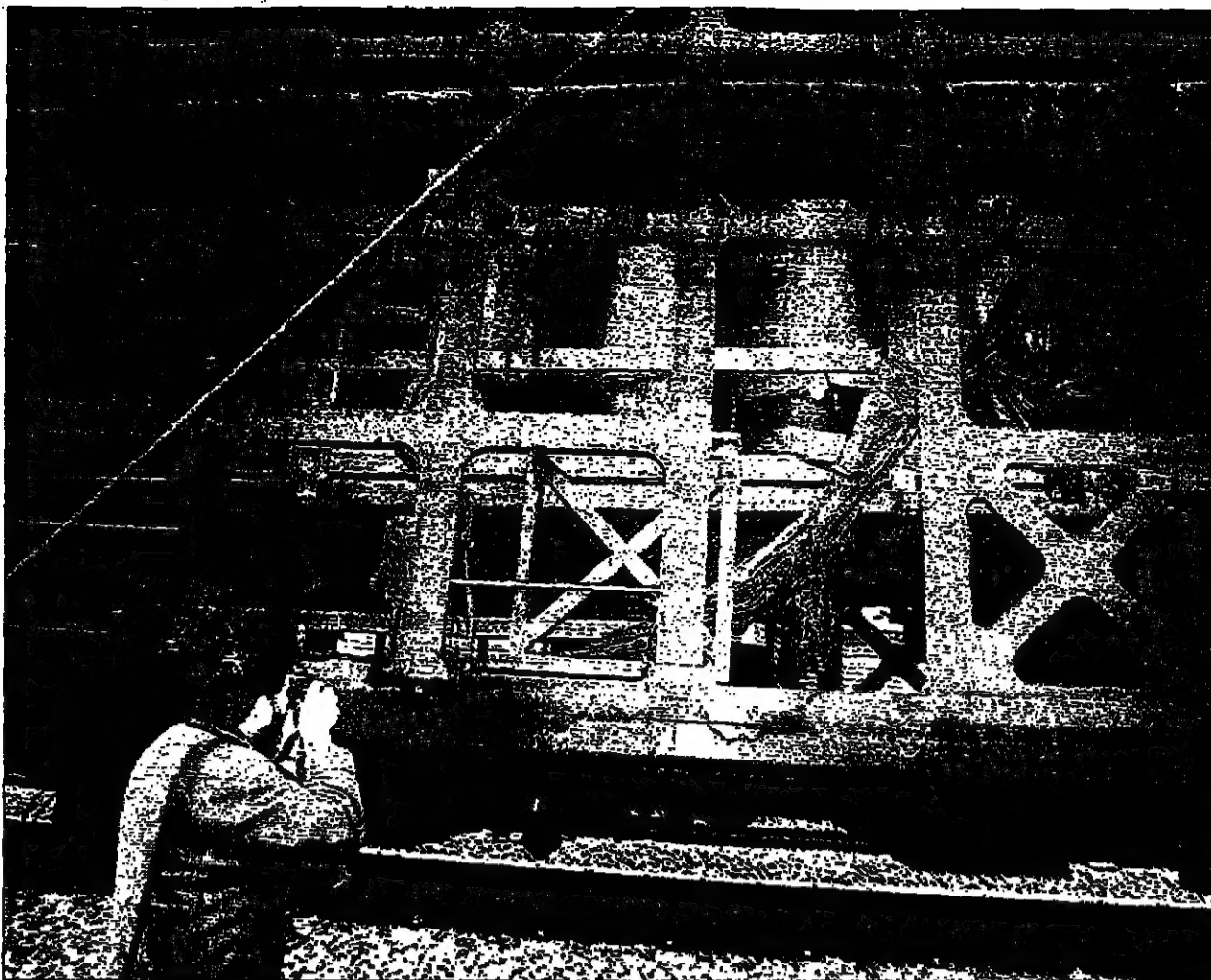
"I think the insurance company will write my truck off. I have lost valuable, but nothing is more valuable than your life. I had photos and teddy bears that my children had given me but they have all been ruined."

Lawyers said yesterday that anybody caught in the fire would be better off suing in the English courts (Frances Gibb writes). Ian Walker, a partner with Russell Jones & Walker, said that the English courts tended to award higher damages than in France, and for a broader range of injury.

The procedure in France is slightly different, with the courts tending to decide the amount of damages on the basis of a court-appointed expert instead of the evidence from experts on both sides," he said. The French courts did not tend readily to recognise psychological injury. A third factor would be the risk of costs, which are unrecoverable in the French courts.

Mr Walker said that he would expect most people caught in the tunnel to have suffered from a substantial degree of post-traumatic stress, for which damages were about £3,000. Claims could be much higher for drivers who might be too frightened to enter the tunnel again.

Letters, page 23



One of the less-damaged wagons: an investigation could lead to damages claims from traumatised passengers

## Company will lose £1m revenue a day

BY MARIANNE CURPHEY, INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

EUROTUNNEL faces a bill running into tens of millions of pounds for compensation, repairs and loss of earnings after the Channel Tunnel fire.

For every day that the tunnel is closed the operator will lose about £1 million in revenue. Although that will be covered by an insurance policy that pays out for business interruption, the effect of bad publicity on future business is unquantifiable.

Eurotunnel had expected strong demand for tickets before Christmas and during the new year. As well as missing out on extra sales, the company also has to repair extensive damage to a 600-metre section of the north-bound tunnel.

The company said yesterday that it was fully covered.

It has to carry what it describes as "high levels of insurance" to meet its contractual agreements with the British and French Governments.

Although compensation payments are likely to total tens of millions, they will be low in comparison with the cost of the 1992 IRA bombing campaign in the City of London (£350 million), the 1985 Manchester air crash (£20 million), and the storms of January 1993 (£100 million).

Eurotunnel will also have to compensate the train operator Eurostar for periods when the tunnel is closed. Eurostar has been running 44 trains a day between Waterloo station and Paris and Brussels and usually carries between 10,000 and 12,000 passengers a day.

## Shuttle passengers 'should be separated from their cars'

BY JONATHAN PRYNN, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

THE safety of Le Shuttle car trains came under scrutiny yesterday after consumer bodies, safety groups and fire officers called for passengers to be separated from their vehicles in the Channel Tunnel.

Mike Fordham, assistant general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, criticised Eurotunnel and the Government for refusing to redesign passenger shuttle carriages on cost grounds. "That decision is unacceptable," he said.

Unlike freight shuttles, drivers and passengers on the car service sit in their vehicles during the 35-minute crossing. Before departure, giant fire doors divide up the train into "fire proof" compartments. If a fire breaks out, as one did in December 1994, passengers are instructed by Eurotunnel

staff to pass into an adjoining compartment through air lock doors to escape the blaze.

The doors are designed to withstand fire for 30 minutes, by which time the train will, it is hoped, have emerged from the other end of the tunnel.

A spray of the inert gas halon from the ceiling of the compartments is also supposed to smother the fire after about ten minutes and there are water foam extinguishers on the train. Only as a last resort will passengers evacuate the train.

Harry Beckingham, a fire adviser to the British Safety Council, said that a fire could trigger chaos. Many passengers would not speak English and there would be blind and disabled people on board. The ten-member Channel

## Le Monde buries blaze on page 23

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

WHERE the British press has reacted with dismay and anger to the Channel Tunnel fire, the French media has played down the incident, portraying it as a tragedy averted by swift and responsible action by the authorities. *Le Monde* yesterday devoted only two paragraphs to the story on page 23, recording that the tunnel's closure had been extended.

Only one national newspaper criticised the handling of the blaze. On Tuesday French television stations broadcast footage of earlier trial-runs for emergency evacuations, showing calm and smiling "passengers" being led to safety. News reports insisted "all the necessary safety procedures were complied with". *Le Parisien* offered the headline: "How a catastrophe was avoided" on a story relegated to page 13.

The single exception was *France Soir*, which attacked Eurotunnel in a front-page editorial for what it called "shameless lies" in statements issued after the blaze.

# Budget Message to Kenneth Clarke

Many organisations and interests have no doubt been sending you their ideas for the Budget next week. ■ You know that charities and voluntary organisations play a vital role in providing a wide range of services to people in need. ■ We believe that all governments, whatever their political colour, have the responsibility to try and set a positive environment within which charities and voluntary organisations can work. ■ Next week's budget gives you the opportunity to do what you can for charity. ■ If you have anything to give away, now is the time to help charities help others. ■ So, why don't you:-

- 1 Let charities keep the £350 million they currently pay in irrecoverable VAT?
- 2 Abolish the ceiling on the payroll deduction scheme whereby employees can contribute to charities through their pay packets?
- 3 Lower the Gift Aid limit?
- 4 Introduce tax reliefs for people lending money to social investment funds?

## 5 Cut the red tape surrounding charity trading?



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Institute of Charity Fundraising  
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# Hattersley before the beak after dog gets the bird

By Bill Frost

ROY HATTERSLEY was, in the doghouse yesterday. He was up before the bench after his "exuberant and over-friendly" pet, Buster the Staffordshire bull terrier, inflicted fatal injuries on a goose.

Worse, the offence took place in a royal park. Buster, rescued from Battersea Dogs' Home last year, is very much the apple of his master's eye. Speaking outside his home before yesterday's hearing at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, the former Labour Party deputy leader said that he was sorry for the goose. "Buster has been as good as gold since. He is not quite conscious of what is happening. I haven't punished Buster and will be taking him for a trip in the country."

In a letter to the court Mr Hattersley admitted allowing Buster to worry wildfowl and letting him off the leash, both breaches of the regulations in St James's Park in London. He had lost his grip on the dog's lead while clearing up after him.

Two days after the incident, Mr Hattersley apologised for Buster's actions in a national newspaper. "The goose came out of the bushes first — half flopping and half flying — and came to land on the far side of the railings," he was reported as saying.

"Buster, standing on his hind legs with his front paws on top of the fence, had to be persuaded to come home. He

is... exuberant and over-friendly... I know that is what mothers say about their sons before the court passes sentence."

Richard Heatley, for the prosecution, told the court: "Police were patrolling in St James's Park when officers came across a greylag goose which was very badly injured. In fact it was close to death. Subsequent investigations revealed the injuries were caused by a small brown dog in the charge of Mr Hattersley."

In a statement read by the clerk of the court, Mr Hattersley said that Buster

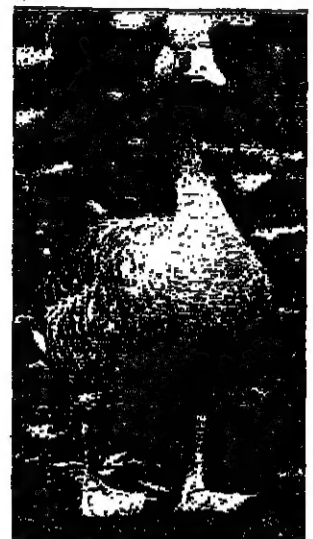
was not intentionally let off the leash, but broke away. "He was naturally most disturbed that his dog had killed a goose and very much regretted that," the clerk said. "He walks in St James's Park most mornings with his dog and has taken particular care to ensure that nothing of this sort happens again."

After a hearing lasting just over four minutes, Mr Hattersley, MP for Birmingham Sparkbrook, was fined £25 for the first offence and £50 for the second. He was ordered to pay £30 costs.

Mr Hattersley's staff at Westminster denied last night that Buster and his master were inseparable. "I can assure you that he is not with his master tonight. Roy is addressing his constituents in Birmingham and then has a meeting in Warrington," a spokeswoman said.

However, Mr Hattersley has said that, on his retirement from politics at the next election, he intends to spend as much time as he can walking in the Peak District with his pet.

The pair apparently have much in common. After a recent visit to Crufts, Mr Hattersley said: "Do not believe that owners grow to look like their dogs, or that dogs develop the appearance of their owners. People choose breeds which seem to possess the qualities that they most admire to themselves."



One of the greylag geese living in St James's Park



Mr Hattersley with Buster yesterday. The dog had since been "as good as gold"

# Judge increases Reynolds libel damages to 1p

By Michael Horsnell

ALBERT REYNOLDS, the former Irish Prime Minister, had his damages raised from nothing to 1p yesterday by the judge who presided over his five-week libel action. Mr Justice French ruled in the High Court that he was entitled to nominal damages after a jury found on Tuesday that he had been defamed but made no award.

His ruling, for which he said he would give his reasons at a later date, may have a bearing on whether Mr Reynolds should pay the entire costs of the litigation, estimated at more than £1 million.

Unbeknown to the jury, The Sunday Times had paid £5,005 into court. Mr Reynolds refused to accept this sum, leaving himself liable to bear the legal costs incurred by both sides after September 20, the date of the payment.

The judge will have to decide whether Mr Reynolds should also pay the newspaper's costs since August 1995, when he issued his writ. After hearing arguments from both sides, the judge said he hoped to rule on the issue today.

The jurors decided that Mr Reynolds's claim that he had been libelled was true in substance. Mr Reynolds, 64, sued after being accused by The Sunday Times of lying to the Dail in a report headed "Goodbye gormless man. Why a fib too far proved fatal".

The newspaper, which pleaded qualified privilege and justification, is seeking payment of all its costs by Mr Reynolds. He accepts liability only for costs incurred after the date of the £5,005 payment.

James Price, QC, for The Sunday Times, said the conclusion could not be avoided that the jury found the article to be "so nearly true that ignominious damages would suffice". Lord Williams, QC, for Mr Reynolds, said it was consistent with the "broad justice of the case" that each party should bear its own costs before the date of the paper's payment to court.

Juries regularly award con-

temptuous damages to reflect their view that the words complained of did not damage a person's reputation.

In 1964, a Dr Dering complained about a book, *Exodus*, suggesting he had performed 17,000 "experiments" without anaesthetics at Auschwitz. Counsel for the book's publishers said that if Dr Dering had no reputation requiring compensation, adequate payment might be the "smallest coin of the realm, not a farthing but a halfpenny." The jury agreed.

In June 1967, William Boaks, a parliamentary candidate in the 1966 general elec-



Reynolds: ruling may affect liability for costs

tion, was awarded £1 after he complained about a pre-election article saying he was out of work and living on benefit.

In January 1974, Lady Docker sued the Sunday Express over an article alleging she was banned from a Jersey hotel for using "naughty words". The jury awarded a halfpenny damages.

In November the same year, Lieutenant-Colonel John Brooks was awarded a halfpenny damages after he sued the Sunday People over allegations that he was a "sex trap" for young girls.

William Rees-Mogg, page 1

# How political animals give owners a human face

By Bill Frost

NOT since Humphrey, the Cabinet Official, was accused of killing ducklings and sparrows in the gardens and window boxes of No 10 has a senior politician suffered such embarrassment at the paws of a pet. Animals are usually a much safer bet than children when posing for photo opportunities. Only Michael

Foot's Nepalese mountain dog, Dizzie, was singled out for sneers during the general election campaign of 1993. Mr Foot, who was then Labour leader, was shown in a donkey jacket waving a stick at photographers while walking his pet on Hampstead Heath. The animal bared its teeth.

That was an exception. Paddy, the late Lord Wilson of Rievaulx's

labrador, was a natural before the cameras. It chased sticks to order while the Wilsons were on holiday in the Isles of Scilly and seemed to smile at the cameras while its owners plinked on the beach.

Other political dogs enjoy an even stronger place in British affections. Offa, the eyes of Labour's David Blunkett, would win a spontaneous round of applause whenever it

appeared on BBC's *Question Time*. Lucy, the bitch who replaced Offa, is proving even more popular. Conservative MPs often bring the black labrador-retriever treats at Westminster to enjoy before Prime Minister's Questions.

Chris Patten, the Governor of Hong Kong, has such affection for Whisky and Soda, his family's pair of Highland terriers, that he has

condemned Britain's quarantine rules as absurd. Unless the law is changed, Whisky and Soda will be behind the wire for six months after their owners' return to Britain when Hong Kong is handed back to China next year.

Mr Patten told Sue Lawley on BBC Radio 4's *Desert Island Discs* this month that the prospect filled him with dread.

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\*Source: Savings Market, Summer 1996.

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# Youth justice system 'fails offenders and victims'

By RICHARD FORD  
HOME CORRESPONDENT

THE justice system for young offenders is condemned today as disorganised, inefficient and ineffective. The Audit Commission says that unless action is taken to overhaul it and tackle youth crime and its causes effectively, the country faces a further increase in lawlessness over the next decade.

The commission's report, *Misspent Youth*, says the current system is time-consuming, wastes money and provides little monitoring of the impact of various punishments. "Overall, less is done than a decade ago to address offending by young people. Fewer young people are now convicted by the courts, even allowing for the fall in the number of people aged 10 to 17, and an increasing proportion of those who are found guilty are discharged. At ten of the 12 sites visited, little or no work was done with young offenders outside the court system to address their behaviour."

David Maclean, a Home Office Minister, said the Government

was acting to tackle truancy and indiscipline in schools and to stress the importance of parental responsibility. He dismissed a recommendation that local authorities be given an enhanced role in dealing with juvenile offenders. "Punishment must be a matter for the police, the probation service and the courts, not local authorities."

Jack Straw, the Shadow Home Secretary, said the report was a damning commentary on the failure of the youth justice system and the Government's record. "It supports Labour's view that the system

is wasteful, fails victims, communities and young offenders alike."

The commission says that the present arrangements fail young people, who were not being guided away from offending, and their victims, who continued to be plagued by vandalism, arson and theft. The report estimates that 150,000 juvenile offenders are dealt with each year in England and Wales. In 1994, two out of every five known offenders were under the age of 21, and a quarter under 18.

The commission suggests that the under-18s commit about seven

million offences a year against retailers, individuals and manufacturers. Only 3 per cent of those offences lead to an arrest and action by the criminal justice system. Youth crime costs public services £1 billion a year, which includes £600 million spent by the police in identifying young offenders and £200 million by social services.

The commission finds that crime tends to be concentrated on a few victims and that criminal behaviour is largely confined to a few areas populated by large numbers

of poor, single adult households with poorly supervised youngsters.

Even when young offenders are punished, the report suggests there is a "worrying lack of information" about the effect of different sentences on reoffending. It found that little was done to address offending behaviour and in most areas no attempt was made to monitor reoffending after different sentences had been imposed.

Few sentences were sufficiently intensive to challenge the behaviour of persistent offenders in a way likely to prove effective. A study of

103 youngsters given a supervision order found that they were expected to spend an hour a week with a social worker, which was not enough to be effective. The priority for youth justice workers was to form good relationships.

The study was based on 12 visits to different parts of England and Wales, a survey of 600 young offenders sentenced by the courts, and interviews with 100 young criminals on supervision.

□ *Misspent Youth: Young People and Crime* (Audit Commission: £20)

## Inefficiencies cost £2,500 for each juvenile sentenced

By OUR HOME CORRESPONDENT

THE legal system that deals with young offenders is slow, costly and complicated.

Police launch proceedings against two out of every five young people accused of an offence, but prosecutions are not particularly efficient, the Audit Commission report says. The organisations involved in the courts process did not agree on the objectives.

Once a young offender is detained, a police officer must fill in 40 forms which, together with interviews, take between four and five hours to complete. An accused person appears in court an average of four times over an average period of 70 days before being sentenced. The figure in some areas reached as many as 170 days.

The study found that four months passed on average between arrest and sentence, at a cost for each young person of £2,500. "The youth courts process is often complex and lengthy. It takes up much of the time of social workers, lawyers, police officers and others, which is expensive," the report says.

In spite of the time and money spent, the report says that half the proceedings against young people are discontinued, dismissed or end in a discharge.

Four out of five Youth Court cases watched by the commission were adjourned. The reasons included: the young person had not appeared;

presentence reports needed to be prepared; the defence lawyer had not been briefed; legal aid not been sorted out.

"It takes up much of the time of youth justice workers, lawyers, and witnesses including police officers. It also means a long delay between a young person's arrest and sentence, which makes any punishment less meaningful," the report says.

It highlights the cost of holding a young person remanded in custody. One case cost a local authority £7,200 to transport a youngster to and from court on 19 occasions, plus £64,000 for secure accommodation for 216 days.

Local authority secure units, providing 24-hour supervised care, cost between £1,800 and

£3,450 a week. The latter figure was roughly seven times the cost of keeping a child at home and more than twice the cost of staying at The Ritz for a week.

Three out of five young offenders identified by the police are cautioned rather than prosecuted through the courts. The report admits that although giving a caution works well for first-time offenders, it becomes less effective once a pattern of criminal behaviour has developed.

A critical factor is that few young people who are cautioned receive any further help to cope with their offending or antisocial behaviour. The commission found that, of the cases it observed, 65 per cent of young offenders sentenced in court had been excluded from school or had played truant regularly. It pointed out a dramatic increase in the number of youngsters excluded from school. The number of pupils permanently excluded for disruptive behaviour rose from around 3,000 in 1990-91 to around 11,000 in 1994-95, it says.

Of young offenders on supervision orders interviewed by the commission, 60 per cent were not engaged in work, training or education; 70 per cent took drugs of some kind, cannabis being the most widely used, but Ecstasy, cocaine and heroin also being popular. Half admitted to getting drunk every week.



A Dutch official supervising young offenders, who must give up free time to make amends for their crimes

## How cash could be redirected to prevention

MINISTERS are urged to redirect cash into measures aimed at identifying children at risk of being sucked into a life of crime (Richard Ford writes). The Audit Commission also calls for local government to be given the role of co-ordinating a national drive to tackle antisocial behaviour and the causes of juvenile crime.

The commission recommends a greater use of "caution-plus" schemes where police formally warn a young offender and other organisations work with the family to tackle offending behaviour. In some schemes the youngster would pay compensation to the victim. The report estimates that if 20 per cent of young offenders prosecuted

in court were instead warned and sent to units to deal with offending behaviour, £40 million could be saved and spent on preventive measures.

Andrew Foster, controller of the commission, said: "The opportunity exists to redirect money that is inefficiently used into preventive programmes targeted on early offenders. The prize for society is to break the cycle of antisocial behaviour that has become the day-to-day reality for so many young people."

The Government is to respond to growing concern over juvenile crime with a Green Paper next month which will set out ways of identifying and intervening early with children at risk

of becoming offenders. It is likely to point to poor parenting, aggressive behaviour at an early age, truancy and school exclusion, unstable home life, poor education, and lack of training and employment.

Today's report calls for more help for parents, including programmes linking new parents with more experienced couples able to offer practical help. Health visitors should have a leading role in spotting the areas and families most at risk.

Local authorities who accommodate children under 18 are urged to consider charging parents who can afford to pay. A source said that the commission had been disturbed by the number of

families willing to put children out of the family home because of difficulties in relationships.

The commission highlights a scheme in Northamptonshire to keep young people out of the courts. The Diversion Unit brings together police, teachers, social workers, probation officers, youth workers and a psychiatric nurse to deal with young offenders.

Police refer new cases to the unit and the "punishment" is usually a treatment programme. Youngsters have to confront their crime and behaviour, accept their guilt, offer compensation to the victim, and work with their parents and the unit to ensure that they stay out of trouble.

## Dutch scheme to halt petty crime praised

A DUTCH scheme to tackle juvenile crime allows offenders to avoid prosecution if they recompense victims and repair damage themselves (Stephen Farrell writes).

The Halt project, set up in Rotterdam 15 years ago to deal with vandalism, petty theft and violence by 12 to 18-year-olds, is highlighted by the Audit Commission report as a potentially more effective method of dealing with young offenders. The juvenile must suggest the punishment, such as paying reparations to the victim and giving up Saturdays and holidays to repair damaged property. If no punishment can be agreed, the case goes to prosecutors.

Halt officials claim that 60 per cent either stop or reduce their criminal behaviour, against 25 per cent of those prosecuted. The programme cost £6.1 million in 1995, when it dealt with 17,000 cases. That is expected to rise to £10.2 million next year.

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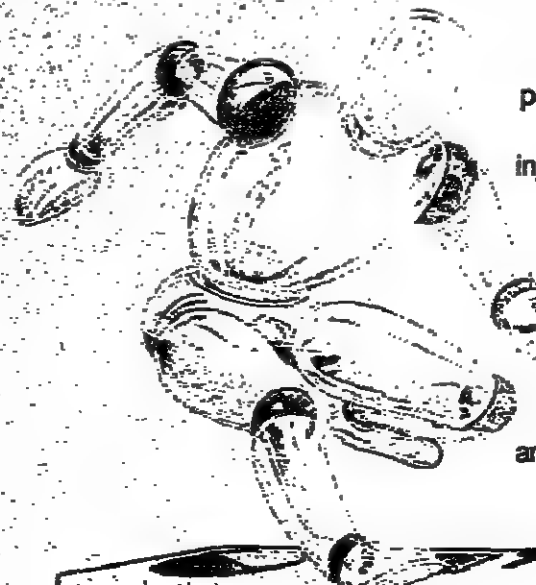
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# Labour produces a line-by-line denial of Tory spending claims

By JILL SHERMAN  
CHIEF POLITICAL  
CORRESPONDENT

THE Tories tried yesterday to reassert Labour's image of a tax and spend party by presenting a list of 89 spending pledges which they said would cost £30 billion over five years.

Hours later Labour produced its own document, claiming that all 89 pledges were "Tory lies". Gordon Brown, the Shadow Chancellor, insisted that the only extra spending commitments were the employment pledges in the party's draft manifesto, costing a net £3 billion to be paid for by the windfall tax.

Mr Brown risked infuriating his own party by denying that there was any commitment to spend money on bringing back British Rail into public ownership and suggesting that the minimum wage would cost nothing.

As the propaganda war intensified the Tories insisted that the 89 commitments had been gleaned from speeches and comments made by Tony Blair and his frontbenchers over the past two years. But Tory party sources admitted

## LABOUR'S COMMITMENTS

The few extra spending programmes to which Labour is publicly committed are:

- Helping people under 25 and the long-term unemployed into work: £3 billion
- Cutting health service waiting lists: £100 million
- Reducing class sizes for 5 to 7-year-olds: £168 million
- Setting up learn-as-you-earn accounts: £150 million
- Cutting VAT on fuel from 8% to 5%: £450 million

that they had made up several of the figures in the document on the basis of a "reasonable" guess at Labour's thinking.

The paper, drawn up by William Waldegrave's special adviser, Paul Gardner, includes precise costings on the national minimum wage, which Labour has not set, and spurious costings on social security changes and education measures which are not mentioned in any policy documents.

Some comments made by frontbenchers in 1994/95 have been overtaken by policy changes. But the document draws attention to Labour's reluctance to commit itself to a specific timetable or specific costings on several policies.

The only spending Mr

Brown was prepared to concede yesterday was his programme to address youth and long-term unemployment. Labour has also made several specific commitments which involve reallocating existing resources.

The following are some of the Tory claims and Labour's responses.

■ **Health service:**

The Tories say that phasing out private provision will cost £34 million. Labour says that it has no plans to phase it out.

■ **The minimum wage:**

The Tories say this will cost £3.7 billion a year. They base this on an hourly rate of half median male earnings plus a 50 per cent restoration of differentials.

Labour insists that the plan

will cut the social security bill. The wage will be decided by a low pay commission after the general election.

■ **School sabbaticals:**

The Tories claim that giving sabbaticals to teachers with more than ten years service would cost £1.3 billion a year. They base this on giving teachers with ten years service four months off, and those with 15 years service, one year off.

Labour says that there is no commitment. The scheme would be phased and offered only to some teachers if the money was available within existing resources.

■ **Railways:**

The Tories say that Labour's commitment to return to a publicly owned and publicly accountable railway will cost the taxpayer £920 million a year.

Labour says that the commitment to bring back railways into public ownership depends on economic circumstances and transport priorities. Gordon Brown says there is no commitment to buy back shares.

■ **Single parents:**

The Tories say that help for

single parents will cost £110 million a year.

Labour says that the initial cost will be paid for by a crackdown on fraud and in the long term the plans will pay for themselves through reducing benefit dependency.

■ **Tree cover:**

The Tories say that Labour will spend £58 million increasing tree cover by 50 per cent.

Labour says that it will set targets within existing resources.

■ **Jobseekers' Allowance:**

The Tories say that Labour plans to abolish the allowance would cost £240 million.

Labour says that it has no plan to abolish it.

Labour says that it will recoup £18 million more than the Tories' programme, with no net cost to the taxpayer.

■ **Nursery education:**

The Tories say that Labour will spend £665 million creating a nursery place for every three-year-old.

Labour says that it will provide a nursery place for all four-year-olds using funds from the Tories' nursery voucher scheme.

Leading article, page 23



## Shadow Treasury team costs Tory plans at £20bn

By ANDREW PIERCE  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR PARTY officials have costed the Tory party's own extra spending plans at more than £20 billion.

The shadow Treasury team arrived at the figure by the same route as Conservative Central Office used to cost Labour's plans. Researchers studied the speeches and articles of John Major and senior Cabinet ministers to pin down any pledges and aspirations.

The costing programme, which was drawn up by Alistair Darling, Shadow Chief Secretary to the Treasury, will be used extensively in the coming months to counter Tory claims of a Labour "tax bombshell".

The Prime Minister's pledge to abolish capital gains tax is estimated at £3 billion. His oft-repeated wish to scrap inheritance tax would cost £1.5 billion, Labour says. The party estimates that the 5,000 biggest landowning estates in Britain would be £800 million better off.

The widely publicised commitment of Gillian Shepherd, the Education Secretary, to create a grammar school in every town is estimated at £2 billion. The pledge by Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, to cut the basic rate of income tax to 20p in the pound, which was reiterated yesterday by William Waldegrave, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is estimated at £8 billion.

The commitment by Stephen Dorrell, the Health Secretary, to raise NHS spending by at least the rate of inflation in every year of the next government, is estimated at £5 billion.

The total extra spending comes to £19.5 billion. But Labour says that a range of other less expensive spending proposals, such as the introduction of workfare schemes for the long-term unemployed, would add up to a further £2 billion.

Mr Darling said: "We are now counting the Tory claims. We are challenging the Tories to come clean. How will they pay for their election promises. Where is the money to come from?"

## Ludicrous propaganda stunt is a sign of self-delusion

Labour is vulnerable on public spending, Gordon Brown's determination to be an Iron Chancellor and stamp on anything that might be seen as a spending pledge is genuine, yet in aggregate strains credibility.

However, the Tories have undermined their case with their ludicrously over-the-top propaganda stunt yesterday with the *Daily Telegraph*. The Tories are deluding themselves if they believe that the successful tax bombshell cam-

paign of 1992 can be repeated now.

The Tory claim that the annual cost of Labour's spending commitments would be an extra £30 billion by the fifth year of a Parliament is a gross exaggeration. I do not know anyone who seriously believes that a Blair government would increase spending by anything like that amount, or raise taxes on the average family by £1,200 a year. Admittedly, some of Labour's promises, such as "creating a publicly owned,

## RIDDELL ON POLITICS

publicly accountable railway system as economic circumstances and the priorities of transport policy allow", are so ambiguous as to defy meaning. But many of the 89 alleged commitments are non-existent or flimsy. Some are either vague aspirations or would be undertaken only if money could be found from savings elsewhere.

The real doubt about Labour's plans is less melo-

dramatic and was only partially hinted at in yesterday's Tory dossier. It is not that Labour would embark on big new spending programmes. The danger is rather that it would not be rigorous in looking for savings. The Tories have succeeded only in limiting the growth of spending as a result of a series of controversial measures to save money — for example, limiting social security entitlements — which Labour strongly opposed at the time. These savings have offset upward pressures on the core social programmes. Labour has now largely accepted these changes, though in other cases, such as the proposal to end compulsory competitive tendering in local authorities, the drive to reduce costs would be weakened.

Without a continued search for savings in existing programmes, a Labour government would find it impossible to prevent a rise in the overall

burden of spending and taxes. Labour is on weak ground here. A leaked memo from Alistair Darling, the Shadow Chief Secretary, revealed the difficulties he has faced in persuading colleagues to persuade colleagues to come up with savings. Only two areas have so far been publicly identified — shifting money from the Assisted Places Scheme and cutting health service administration. But more savings need to be found. The flaw in Labour's rebuttal statement was the woolly references to finding money from within "existing resources".

Yesterday's salvoes between the parties can just be dismissed as a tiresome skirmish in the long winter campaign — though they have forced Labour to clarify their position on many key policies. But the episode also raises questions about the validity of such costing exercises. The latest operation appears to have followed rules set out by Sir Robin Butler, the Cabinet

Secretary, to ensure that civil servants are not dragged into party controversy.

But this may no longer be enough. Writing from his experience as special adviser to Nigel Lawson in the Tories' first successful assault on Labour's tax and spending plans in 1987, Andrew Tyrie has urged the creation of a small, independent fiscal policy committee, to monitor the presentation of government borrowing and spending plans. In his new pamphlet for the Social Market Foundation, *The Prospects for Public Spending*, Mr Tyrie argues that this committee should also look at opposition plans to provide "a better discipline on claims by politicians about the cost and effectiveness of their policies". It might help to provide a more authoritative and impartial framework. But it will not stop the politicians from squabbling about spending and taxes.

PETER RIDDELL

## Tax-saving scheme costs rise

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY

PLANS to save money on tax collecting have led to huge increases in the cost of a private sector contract to run vital Inland Revenue services. The £1.1 billion contract to computerise the new self-assessment system has increased by more than £600 million since it was awarded

to the US-based computer company Electronic Data Systems in 1994. The 60 per cent increase is to be referred to the National Audit Office, the public spending watchdog, which has promised to keep the contract under scrutiny after earlier controversy. John Hutton, a Labour MP who has pressed for an inquiry, said last night: "Something

has gone seriously wrong with this vital contract and costs are running out of control."

The contract provoked controversy when it was awarded by William Waldegrave, then Public Service Minister, without an in-house bid from Inland Revenue staff being allowed. About 1,900 staff were transferred to the private sector.

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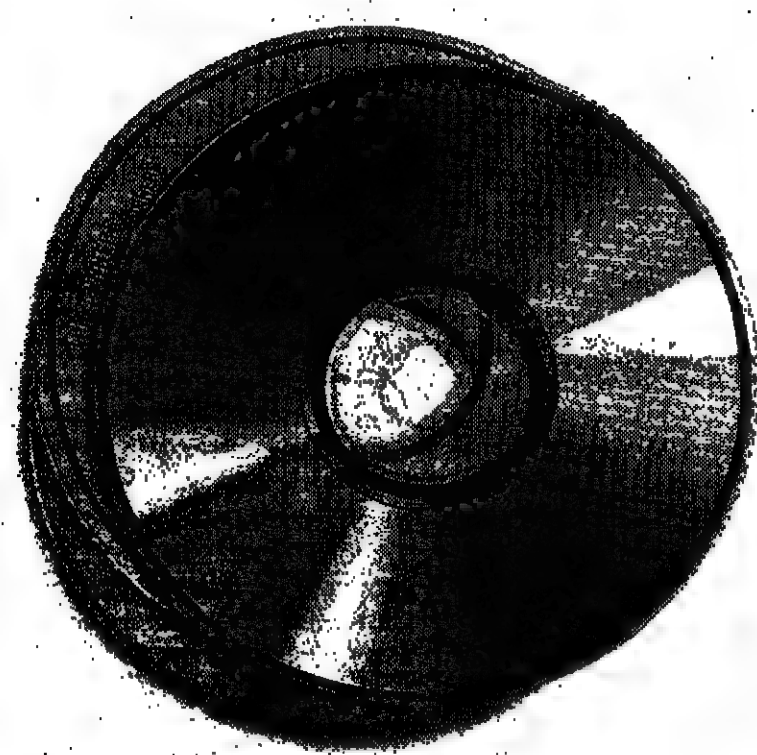
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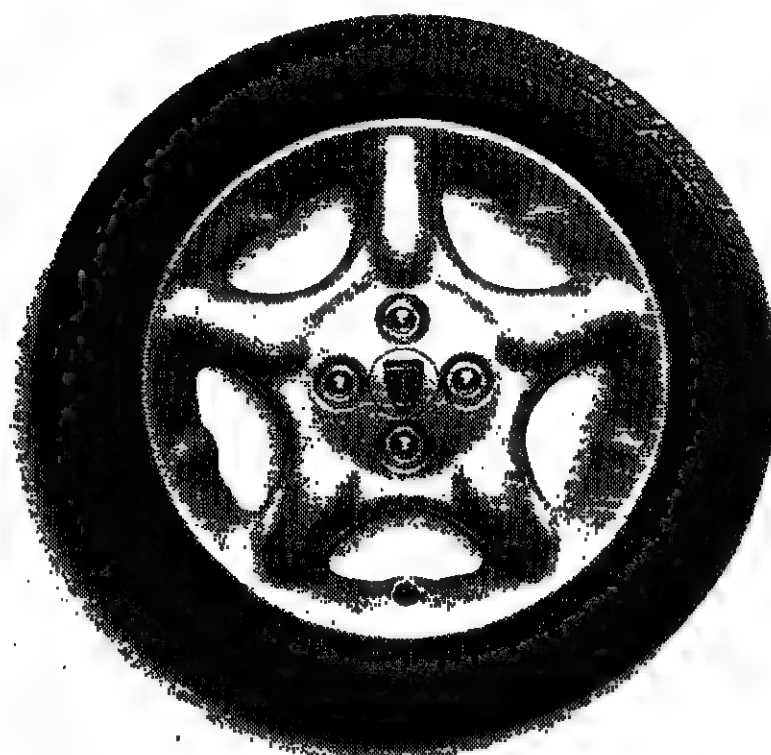


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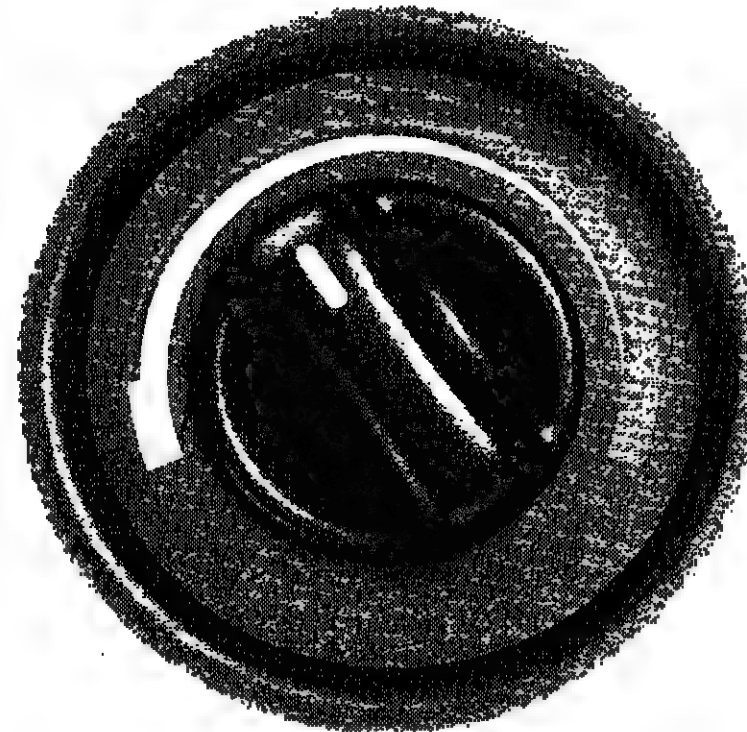
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## BBC seeks fans' help in tracing lost Archers

**BY CAROL MIDGLEY**

Anyone who can help should contact The Archers Archive Appeal, BBC Pebble Mill, Birmingham, B5 7QQ.

**BY DALYA ALBERGE**  
**ARTS CORRESPONDENT**

Letters, page 23

**Letters, page 23**

that it was confident the library would be completed on time and within budget. The first books and staff would be moved in within ten days and the department believed the library would offer "fantastic new services" to readers.

Sir Hugh Leggat, Sir Denis Mahon and Sir Robert Sainsbury argued that millions would be unable to afford to visit it. They called on the Treasury to increase its funding and for lottery rules to be changed to cover existing buildings rather than only new ones.

Minister, John Major's office referred

**BY CAROL MIDGLEY**

Mr Green said: "Next week's Budget should decide the future of Channel 4 once and for all, as it is in no one's interest to leave the channel uncertain whether its future lies in the public or private sectors."

**Frank McAvennie, 36, a for-**

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THE TIMES THURSDAY NOVEMBER 21 1996

# Hutus trek north to Goma as Zaire rebels begin push

By Sam Kiley, Africa Correspondent

EASTERN ZAIRE descended further into chaos yesterday as a United Nations agency said 100,000 Rwandan Hutu refugees were moving north from Bukavu to Goma, while rebels continued their advance towards Kisangani.

Michelle Quintaglie, of the UN World Food Programme, said that there were "strong indications of a large movement of people from the Bukavu area heading north towards Goma. We believe there could be 100,000".

The northward trek of the refugees would add an extra 70 miles to their journey home. A shorter route for them would have been to head eastwards and cross into Rwanda at Cyangugu, a stone's throw from Bukavu.

Michelle Quintaglie said the decision to head north was "a mystery". The answer may be that the Hutus are not heading for Rwanda via Goma but for Masasi, deeper into Zaire, where another 100,000 are thought to have fled when their camp at Mugunga was cleared by eastern Zaire's Tutsi Banyamulenge rebels last week.

Extremist Hutu leaders, who maintain an iron grip on their kinsmen with a mixture of propaganda and terror, had prepared the ground for establishing a Hutu homeland in Masasi earlier this year when they killed thousands of Zairean Tutsis living there.

The refugees' trek north may depend on the mercy of eastern Zaire's rebels whose objective is to annihilate the Hutu militia, the *Interhamwe*, and depose President Mobutu of Zaire. The Hutu refugees will need protection because their route along the western edge of Lake Kivu is controlled by the Mai Mai, a mystical militia which, although in alliance with the Banyamulenge, has a record of slaughtering Rwandans, whether Hutu or Tutsi.

Aid officials are concerned that another 500,000 refugees remain missing in South Kivu province and relief agencies are being denied access to Bukavu by the rebels.

Laurent Kabilla, the leader of the rebels, who is viewed as a front-man for the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Government, has insisted that his aim is to depose President Mobutu. He said the Hutu refugees and the *Interhamwe* in their midst were "merely a block to our advance".

But the success of his advance will depend on whether Rwanda and his allies in Uganda decide to continue to support his uprising. It is not clear whether the Banyamulenge's military ambitions in Zaire extend beyond destroying militias that have threatened their security.

International enthusiasm for a military intervention in eastern Zaire has waned since the rebels cleared Mugunga camp, near Goma, with few casualties. The rout of the *Interhamwe* there drove 700,000 Hutu refugees back to Rwanda last week. With the emergence of ever more complex rebel groups in eastern Zaire and little information about how, if at all, foreign soldiers would be able to help the refugees, the prospect of a military intervention looked increasingly dim yesterday.

The Banyamulenge fear that a humanitarian intervention would slow their advance and allow the refugees to re-establish permanent camps.

Some aid groups support their stance. Mike McDonagh, director of Concern International, said: "So long as there are no indications of widespread hunger or disease, the rebels should be left to get on with clearing out the camps in their own way. They would be doing both us and the refugees a favour."



Hutu children, separated from their families during the exodus from Zaire, wait at a transit station in Gisenyi, near the Rwanda border

## RAF camera team prepares to hunt for refugees

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

AN RAF Canberra supported by three Hercules aircraft, packed with photo reconnaissance experts and photographic analysts, is expected to begin operating over Zaire today in the hunt for hundreds of thousands of missing refugees.

The Canberra PR9 reconnaissance aircraft arrived in Akrotiri, Cyprus, yesterday after taking off from RAF Marham in Norfolk. The 50-man team sent with the Canberra and three Hercules were waiting last night for diplomatic clearance from the Zairean Government.

The Hercules aircraft, which are

equipped with mobile photographic "cabins", have been sent with the Canberra to ensure that the "wet films" taken by one of the RAF's oldest jets can be developed, enhanced and analysed "in theatre".

The RAF team, which is expected to stay in the region for more than a week, will relay their findings back to the Ministry of Defence before returning to Britain.

With indications yesterday that up to 100,000 refugees were on the move from the Bukavu area of Zaire, the Canberra will be in a unique position to photograph the exodus and to make calculations of the numbers still remaining in the wooded hills south-west of Lake Kivu. Michael Portillo,

the Defence Secretary, in Moscow, and Nicholas Soames, the Armed Forces Minister, in the Commons, both made it clear that Britain intended to wait for the refugee picture to be clear before deciding whether to send British troops into the area.

Klaus Kinkel, the German Foreign Minister, said yesterday that several countries which had wanted to take part in a military mission to eastern Zaire were now having second thoughts.

The date for a meeting of military leaders from nations who had offered troops was also put back. They are now due to meet tomorrow in Stuttgart, Canada said yesterday that plans for an international rescue mission

were now on hold until that meeting. Lieutenant-General Maurice Baril, the Canadian officer earmarked to command the multinational force, was said to be reassessing any changes of the mission being discussed by the United Nations and conducting further preliminary planning.

Vice-President Paul Kagame of Rwanda repeated his Government's opposition to an international force in Central Africa.

The British Overseas Development Administration announced a further £10 million for Rwanda and the Great Lakes region, bringing the total British financial aid to Rwanda and its refugees to more than £18 million this year.

## Portillo proposes charter with Russia

From Thomas de Waal in Moscow

MICHAEL PORTILLO, the Defence Secretary, said yesterday that Nato and Russia would probably sign a charter next year to define their new post-Cold War relationship.

During his first visit to Moscow, Mr Portillo saw at first hand the anger almost all the Russian political establishment feels at the prospect of the expansion of Nato, its former enemy, into Eastern Europe. He was given a cool reception when he gave a speech to the massed ranks of generals of the General Staff Academy. The Russian military are not used to the idea of a civilian defence minister.

While Mr Portillo stuck to the view that Nato should expand, he also conceded that Russia should be bound more firmly into future Russian security arrangements by the signing of a formal document.

"I sense that all the people I have spoken to today are anxious to embark on a new understanding between Russia and Nato," Mr Portillo said. "This will probably result in the signing of some sort of charter because there are practical things on which we need to work together."

The aim will be to avert clashes over thorny issues, such as the reviving of the outdated Conventional Forces in Europe agreement, which dates back to 1990. Mr Portillo pre-empted another such question when he reassured the Russians that there was little chance of nuclear weapons being stationed in new Nato member countries, such as Poland and the Czech Republic.

Although he did not put a date on the signing of the new charter, Mr Portillo said the decision on the admission of new members to Nato would take place at a summit to be held no later than next July.

He added that Igor Rodionov, the Russian Defence Minister, had given him a draft agreement on future military co-operation between Britain and Russia which he would take away for further consideration.

## Urgent: children's exodus from Zaire

**Can you help?**

In the last week, 400,000 people have returned to Rwanda from Zaire. Among them are countless children who are hungry, vulnerable and terrified.

Aid agency Children's Aid Direct are waiting to receive hundreds of children who have been separated from their parents. Executive Director David Grubb says: "This is just the beginning. As children continue to arrive, our priority is to keep them alive and then re-unite them with their families."

For two years, Children's Aid Direct have been helping families in Rwanda to return to normal community life. They need your support today to help keep these refugees alive and provide them with the seeds, tools and health care they need to rebuild their lives.

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Mr Clinton's gamble is that trade will undermine tyranny, and that by the time the Peking leadership changes, the commercial ties between the two countries will be so extensive that China remains tamed.

**Body and Mind, page 20**

[illegible]







## Tasmania killer is 'simple but not criminally insane'

FROM ROGER MAYNARD IN SYDNEY

WHAT prompted mass murderer Martin Bryant to kill 35 people in last April's Port Arthur massacre will almost certainly remain a mystery.

After two days of evidence Tasmania's Supreme Court was told yesterday that the 29-year-old gunman was not criminally insane, but simple. He had a mental age of ten and possibly suffered from a rare personality disorder known as Asperger's syndrome, which affects about 0.3 per cent of the population.

But he was not mad and, according to John Avery, his lawyer, he was merely a person of "very limited intellectual capacity". The defence barrister said he had nothing to say in Bryant's mitigation, other than to point out he had an IQ of 66. Ninety per cent of 11-year-olds would score better than Bryant, he said.

Mr Avery said that Bryant accepted that he should spend the rest of his life in jail. "Martin Bryant accepts that in all probability he will never be released from prison and will die there and he also accepts that that would be a not inappropriate sentence," he told the court.

Earlier, the court was

shown a videotape of a police interview with Bryant recorded soon after last April's massacre.

In it he laughed and rambled his way through 90 minutes of questioning by detectives.

"I shouldn't be here," he told officers in his prison cell. "I wish I had my AR15 gun, then I could get out of here," he added.

The court heard that the defendant had told a psychiatrist that guns gave him power. "I could just go bang, bang, bang," he said.

Bryant's high-pitched voice occasionally burst into a snigger on the tape as he strayed from the subject to talk about surfing and his father.

"Do you remember what happened on the day of the killings?" he was asked.

"No, no, I don't," he replied.

Asked about the semi-automatic weapon he used to kill most of his victims, Bryant described it as a "sweet little gun". He had paid £2,500 for it and had not been asked to show a firearm licence, which he did not possess anyway.

Bryant told police he regularly went shooting in the Port Arthur area, often using tin

cans or home-made targets. However, he refused to use bottles, for fear the broken glass might hurt animals.

"It just made me feel good, letting a few rounds off," he explained.

The second day of Bryant's sentencing hearing in Hobart also heard about the deaths of three people he had taken hostage at the Seascapes guest house, near the former penal colony. One of his victims was handcuffed and another gagged before being shot dead.

A third person who was forced at gunpoint into the back of a stolen BMW after Bryant's shooting rampage was also later found in the burnt-out guest house shot dead and with his wrists handcuffed behind his back. All three bodies were burnt beyond recognition, the court heard.

The court was told that Bryant was incapable of showing remorse and revelled in the notoriety achieved by the massacre.

"It was just in my mind to go down and kill a lot of people," he said.

The judge will sentence Bryant tomorrow.

## Taleban terror halts UN relief

FROM ZAHID HUSSAIN IN ISLAMABAD

THE United Nations refugee agency has frozen all its programmes in Kabul, the Afghan capital, because of increasing security concern for its local staff, many of whom have been detained by the Taleban administration.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Islamabad, the Pakistan capital, said it had become increasingly difficult for the agency to operate in Kabul as half of its 22 local staff members had disappeared and others were being harassed.

"We simply cannot function in this situation," Rupert Colville, the Islamabad-based UNHCR representative said. The decision to suspend the programme has come with the arrival of the harsh winter. "It has been a very difficult decision but we don't have any choice," he said.

The UNHCR has been involved in more than a dozen projects, including distribution of construction materials, quilts and food to the vulnerable, mostly widows, in the war-devastated city. The agency has 40 members of staff in the capital, of whom 22 are Afghans. The UN agency has faced serious problems since the Islamic movement swept Kabul in September.

Last month Taleban militia arrested one of the agency's drivers when he went to the market to buy medicines. His whereabouts are not known. Three other local staff members were arrested on November 12 as they left the office. Despite efforts by the agency, the Taleban administration has not released them.

The worst incident of harassment occurred last week when the house of an international member of the agency was ransacked by armed Taleban fighters. The attackers occupied the house for five hours and threatened him before leaving in the morning.

The other local staff members, including women, are too frightened to come to work. "At least seven women staffers have been forcibly stopped from coming by Taleban authorities," Mr Colville said. "We cannot run our programmes with half of our local staff missing and others living in constant fear."

He said that the agency would be prepared to resume its operation only after Taleban guaranteed the safety of its staff.



Divers at the wreck of the fifth-century BC boat with its cargo of amphorae

## 'Bermuda Triangle' of ancient wrecks puzzles Aegean divers

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN ISTANBUL

MARINE archaeologists responsible for the discovery of the world's oldest known shipwreck, the Bronze Age boat at Uluburun, have revealed another remarkable find off the coast of Turkey.

Divers, acting on a sponge diver's tip and searching outside their normal survey area, located what appears to be a mini "Bermuda Triangle" of seven sunken vessels, including the only known boat from the fifth century BC.

The latest find was identified through a cargo of amphorae containing resin lying on the seabed which had been loaded 2,500 years ago on the vessel. The rest of the cargo is preserved along with the remains of the hull buried under a bank of sand.

Preliminary analysis of the clay amphorae suggests that the boat is, after the Uluburun site, the second oldest known shipwreck in the region, dating from the beginning of the Classical Greek age. The vessel may have foundered while trading between the island of Samos and the city of Teos, or



what is now Sigedra on Turkey's Aegean coast, just south of the Ceme peninsula.

That this ancient ship found its way to the same watery grave is puzzling staff of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A. and M. University, who discovered the vessels. The six other boats, the latest being an Ottoman steamer called the *Inayet* sunk in 1902, are all within a few hundred yards of one another. Yet the spot is not known to be dangerous. It is precisely for this reason that no one bothered for so long to look for wrecks there, according to Tufan Turanli, who headed the survey team that made the discovery.

He said he was acting on a tip-off from a sponge diver who spoke of finding an amphora nearby. Many of the other boats, including a Roman ship and a Byzantine vessel carrying millstones, would normally inspire academic interest in their own right. For the moment, however, all has been eclipsed by the excitement of the discovery of the Greek ship.

The hull, about 49ft long, is lying at a recoverable depth of around 130ft. Its examination, expected to begin next summer, will fill important gaps in the history of seafaring and the evolution of shipbuilding. Examination of its contents will provide the most complete snapshot of commercial life and trading relations of this early period.

The Uluburun wreck was identified in 1982 simply from a few glass ingots on the seabed near the town of Kas. Its excavation is forcing historians to revise their knowledge of the late Bronze Age.

Divers uncovered a treasure trove of goods from Africa to Afghanistan, including ebony and ivory and a gold scarab of Queen Neferiti of Egypt.

## Poll fraud claimed in Zambia

Lusaka: A human rights alliance has accused President Chiluba's party of "rampant vote-buying" in yesterday's Zambian presidential and general elections (Jan Raath writes). With two thirds of the vote counted, Mr Chiluba's MMD was heading for a landslide. The alliance's claim strengthens the bid of Kenneth Kaunda, the former President, who was barred from contesting and intends to ask the Supreme Court to invalidate the poll. But the Electoral Commission said it was satisfied it was "free and fair".

## Appeal to EU on beef closure

Brussels: The European Commission is to investigate a complaint by the Hard Rock Café that the closure of its Paris branch broke European Union law (Leyla Linton writes). French police shut the restaurant this month when they found minced beef which they said had been illegally imported from Britain. But the Hard Rock Café says the meat came from Irish cattle, processed in England, and legally imported.

## US reward for hostage clues

Islamabad: America announced a substantial cash reward for verifiable information on the whereabouts of Dr Donald Hutchings, a US citizen abducted in the Indian state of Kashmir about 16 months ago (Zahid Hussain writes). Dr Hutchings and two Britons, Keith Mandan and Paul Wells, have been held captive since July 4, 1995, by the Al Faran separatist group.

## Jordan lovers to die for murder

Amman: A mother of nine and her lover have been sentenced to death for killing the woman's husband with rat poison, the *Jordan Times* reported. It said they killed Ahmad Mireeh, 60, because they believed he would never grant his 35-year-old wife a divorce. The couple married when she was 13 years old. (Reuters)

## Tribute to death railway victims

Bangkok: Australia will build a museum in Thailand to commemorate the Allied forces who died building the Burma-Thailand "death railway" during the Second World War, an embassy official said. The Thai Cabinet has endorsed the plan. (AFP)

## Rare mental condition can bring on dangerous rages

IF THE Tasmanian mass murderer, Martin Bryant, is sane, as has been claimed in court, that means he was aware when he committed his murders that his actions were unlawful.

It has been suggested in his defence that he could be suffering from Asperger's syndrome. This is a strange and rare condition which some authorities think is associated with autism and, as with autism, there is often evidence that there may have been minimal brain damage at, or before, birth.

Someone with Asperger's syndrome may have limited but obsessive interests. He may, for instance, know all there is to be known about orchids or medieval armour, but take little notice of anything else, and may have a low IQ. People with Asperger's are emotionally very detached, and their ability to



## MEDICAL BRIEFING

form normal social relationships is severely reduced. Their behaviour is often bizarre.

The standard stage portrayal of the mad professor who is unable to manage everyday life, is obsessed by the trivia of his chosen subject, and is detached, anti-social and eccentric, is an example of Asperger's in one of its milder manifestations. People with Asperger's syndrome, like those with autism, have a consuming desire to make certain that there is no change in the established routine. A year or two ago, I saw a young patient with Asperger's who was reduced

to uncontrollable and dangerous rages if the family dinner table had been set in any way different from its usual pattern, or if any of his siblings or even parents were fractionally late for a meal.

The forensic psychiatrist will have excluded untreated schizophrenia, and it seems psychopathy, from the possible diagnoses in Bryant's case. Both these conditions must have been possible explanations for the killer's extraordinary action, and are very much more common than Asperger's syndrome.

DR THOMAS STUTTAFFORD

## Rifkind blasts Israeli policy

BY MICHAEL BINYON DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN yesterday gave Israel a blunt warning that its friends were finding it increasingly difficult to support the Jewish state as long as the Government of Benjamin Netanyahu continued to build new settlements.

In unusually sharp remarks, Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Secretary, told Yitzhak Mordechai, the Israeli Defence Minister, that his country's reputation was being damaged by its policy of

building new settlements. During a visit to Hebron two weeks ago, Mr Rifkind underlined Britain's view that all such settlements were illegal.

Mr Rifkind also criticised the lack of movement in negotiations on withdrawing Israeli troops from Hebron. And he gave Mr Mordechai a warning that the continuing closure of Israel's frontiers to Palestinian workers was leading to growing frustration in Gaza and the occupied territories. He said many Palestinians were losing faith in the peace process, and Israel

needed to distinguish between terrorists and those who were becoming sympathetic to terrorism out of frustration.

Mr Rifkind criticised the Israeli court which this week imposed only a fine of less than a penny on four soldiers found guilty of fatally shooting a Palestinian at a road block. He said this gave an impression that Israel put little value on the Palestinian life.

Mr Mordechai, who is in Britain on a private visit, will be having talks today with Michael Portillo, the Defence Secretary.

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SUNDAY



# France to give teenagers five-day drill on how to become a model citizen

FROM ADAM SAGE  
IN PARIS

FRENCH teenagers — female as well as male — will have to go on five-day civic instruction courses under plans to replace national conscription.

Anyone who fails to take part in the course will be unable to apply for a civil service job, enter higher education or obtain social security. All 18-year-olds will be told of

their "rights and duties" as French citizens, given a medical check-up and receive career advice during the course.

Brushing aside criticism that its "civic encounters" will turn into five days of teenage mayhem, the Government will signal its determination to press ahead with the scheme by setting up a pilot project next year. Details of the proposals were leaked to the French media yesterday.

With military service due to be phased out on the orders of President Chirac early next century, senior politicians on both sides of the divide have said that an obligatory "rendez-vous" is necessary to preserve a sense of national cohesion. Some rightwingers have called for up to six months of civic instruction as the only way of preventing the breakdown of French society.

But the Cabinet of Alain Juppé,

the Prime Minister, decided that this was too costly and too difficult to impose on a rebellious youth. Instead it opted for a minimum five-day course to be run by 1,000 civilians and up to 7,000 military personnel. "The shorter the courses, the more they will be tolerated," a source in the Prime Minister's office said.

The 12 civic instruction centres to be set up across the country will be capable of housing up to 800

teenagers at a time. All teenagers on the courses will undergo a medical examination, an analysis of their performance at school and an assessment of their prospects in higher education or work. They will also be given details of France's institutions and defence force, and told how to be a better citizen. The Government says it plans to offer a deeper understanding of "the rights and duties emanating from participation in the national com-

munity" but has yet to spell out what this will entail. However, it is known that President Chirac wants to use the course to encourage 18-year-olds to undertake state-sponsored charity work before looking for a job or place at university.

A "civic mediator" will be on hand to prevent conflicts between the teenagers themselves, or between the teenagers and their instructors. The scheme should be

in operation for males by 1999 and will become obligatory for females from 2003. The proposals, designed to dampen criticism over the abolition of national service, are nonetheless certain to prove controversial. Opponents say five days is not long enough to be taken seriously by teenagers, who will be tempted to see the "rendez-vous citoyen" as a giant holiday camp.

Leading article, page 23

## London connection puts Berlusconi back in the dock

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN ROME

SILVIO BERLUSCONI, the media tycoon and leader of the opposition Centre Right, goes on trial today in Milan on new and potentially damaging corruption charges.

The evidence will be partly based on documents seized by the Serious Fraud Office from the London offices of his Fininvest business empire which allegedly reveal a complex secret network of offshore companies and Swiss bank accounts.

The charges of false accounting and illegal party financing, which he denies, are the most serious yet brought against the flamboyant former Prime Minister. On the other hand, the trial is likely to be adjourned the moment it begins, a reflection of the fact that the "Clean Hands" anti-corruption drive launched four years ago is in chaos and the Italian legal system cannot cope.

Five thousand officials, politicians and businessmen have been investigated since the collapse of the Christian Democrats in 1992, and charges have been laid against 2,000 in what the press dubbed *Tangentopoli* (Bribeville). However, only 300 have actually been tried, and a mere handful have gone to jail, with the rest either acquitted or freed pending appeal.

Antonio Di Pietro, the magistrate who launched "Clean Hands" in Milan, last week resigned as a minister in the Centre Left Government of Romano Prodi because he has come under investigation for

alleged "irregularities". He claims that his most powerful victims, including Signor Berlusconi and his younger brother Paolo, are conducting a vendetta against him.

Paolo Berlusconi and Cesare Previti, the former Defence Minister in the short-lived 1994 Berlusconi administration, are on trial — intermittently — in Brescia for allegedly blackmailing Signor Di Pietro into resigning as a magistrate two years ago.

In January this year, Signor Berlusconi went on trial for alleged complicity in the bribery of tax inspectors auditing his media and advertising subsidiaries.

Because of the Byzantine complexities of the legal system, and the sheer workload of the anti-corruption magistrates, this first trial shows no sign of reaching a conclusion. Signor Berlusconi has used his showbusiness skills and

control of the media to capitalise on popular discontent over the Prodi Government's attempts to impose a "Euro tax" to bring Italy into line with the Maastricht single currency criteria.

However, Signor Berlusconi's chances of re-election have been dented by continuing corruption charges. Lawyers say the fact that he tried for six months to prevent the London documents reaching the Milan court, shows he realises how damaging the latest trial could be.

The Fininvest papers were seized in a raid in April — carried out at the request of Italian magistrates — on the Regent Street offices of Edsaco, Signor Berlusconi's London agents, and the Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Lawyers say the documents show Fininvest paid \$6.5 million into a Swiss bank account allegedly controlled by Bettino Craxi, Prime Minister in the 1980s, in return for "favourable" rulings by the Craxi Government relating to Signor Berlusconi's labyrinthine business interests.

Signor Craxi was convicted of corruption in 1994 and fled to Tunisia to escape a 20-year prison sentence. This week he was jailed for a further five and a half years in absentia.

Lawyers say that the London papers go beyond the Craxi connection and reveal a much wider network of offshore companies and Swiss bank accounts used by Fininvest for alleged "false accounting".



Berlusconi: first trial not yet concluded



Three diehard supporters of General Franco, the Spanish dictator, give the Fascist salute at his tomb in the Valley of the Fallen, 18 miles northwest of Madrid. They were among 200 melancholy

### Fascist homage to Franco

old Fascists who assembled yesterday to pay homage to El Caudillo on the 21st anniversary of his death

(Tunku Varadarajan writes). The atmosphere was pregnant with the remembrance of things past. A man

present said: "We are Spain's last patriots." Later, the group, composed mainly of people in their seventies, traded abuse with left-wing protesters, "damned Reds" as they called them.

### Drivers' gridlock forces hint of Paris offer

Paris: Traffic jams spread across France yesterday as lorry drivers set up more roadblocks in support of their campaign for better pay and a shorter working week (Adam Sage writes).

On the third day of the strike some motorways, including the A6 that links Paris and Lyons, were shut down as lorries were parked across the road.

Bordeaux, where Alain Juppé, the Prime Minister, is Mayor, faced gridlock as all access routes were closed.

Police said there were miles of jams around most provincial cities and advised travellers to stay at home or take the train. The hauliers want payment for all the hours spent away from home and not just for time on the road. They also want to

work a maximum of 48 hours a week and to retire at 55.

Owners of road haulage companies say they would like to meet the demands, but cannot do so because of high taxes — throwing an unwanted ball into the Government's court. Sources suggested the Government was prepared to compromise.

### 'Fighting' Yeltsin thanks Russians

FROM RICHARD BEESTON  
IN MOSCOW

FOR the first time in more than a month, President Yeltsin last night appeared on Russian television to tell the people he was in fighting mood and would soon be back in control of the country.

Wearing a fur hat and down jacket and holding on to the arm of his granddaughter Masha, he looked thin, frail and slightly dazed after his quintuple heart bypass operation two weeks ago. Nevertheless, as he walked through the grounds of the Central Clinical Hospital, accompanied by his wife, Naina, and daughter, Tatyana, he spoke clearly and appeared confident of making a full recovery, and thanked the people for their support during the operation.

"I would not say that I am firmly back on my feet, but the doctors have done their business," he said. Doctors yesterday removed his stitches and he is expected to leave hospital today to recuperate at the Barvikha sanatorium outside Moscow.

Mr Yeltsin has been trying to defuse the potentially explosive situation in neighbouring Belarus. President Lukashenko vowed yesterday to continue his struggle with the Minsk parliament over plans to hold a referendum on Sunday that would give him sweeping new powers.

Although he had lengthy talks with Mr Yeltsin about the crisis in Belarus, he did not turn up to Russian-sponsored peace talks last night in Smolensk, saying he was too busy.

Leading article, page 23  
Photograph, page 26

## THE SUNDAY TIMES



### THE REAL MOLL

She was a whore and a thief... as a new TV costume drama on Moll Flanders approaches, we show what life was really like in her day

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Helpful as it was, it didn't solve her immediate problem — finding some original 1950s barber chairs, which according to Suzanne, are "all-the-rage".



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Dr Thomas Stuttaford on the telltale signs of Parkinson's ■ The problem with tattoos ■ When stress can protect women



## A killer's creeping advance

The placing of a stone in memory of Sir John Betjeman in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, has recently been celebrated by a service taken by the Dean, Lady Wilson of Rievaulx, the widow of the former Prime Minister, made a short speech. There were readings by Joanna Lumley and the actor Kenneth Cranham, and the author Patrick Leigh Fermor delivered an address.

Sir John continued to inspire, amuse and intrigue his admirers despite the slow advance of Parkinson's disease. Sir John's lack of facial expression, and a voice which was becoming increasingly soft and slow, both classic signs of the disease, might have detracted from some people's observations on life and times in general, and literature in particular, but in his case it seemed to give them an additional quality.

Sir John was not alone in his troubles. There are 100,000 people in Britain with the disease, and at 65, one in 100 of the population can expect to have some symptoms of it.

Contrary to popular belief, Parkinson's does not affect only the aged. One in 20 of those who develop it first show evidence of the disease before they are 40.

Parkinson's starts insidiously and thereafter the symptoms gradually worsen over many years. It is not uncommon for patients to have the condition for 25 to 30 years.

Movements become increasingly laboured and clumsy as the disease advances, the handwriting becomes ever smaller and more spidery, the person is slower to smile than they used to be and the face takes on an inscrutable look.

The loss of facial expression means that there is no immediate lightening of the face, and a ready smile, when an old friend is greeted. If a compliment is passed the person with Parkinson's disease does not respond.

These changes can make it appear that someone with Parkinson's is both arrogant and surly. The delayed response when taking part in a general conversation can also make them appear slow-witted, rather than merely slow-talking.

Often the initial symptoms of the disease are dismissed by the patient, and their doctors, as

the consequences of ageing, and the diagnosis is delayed until the classic signs of rigidity of limb movements, the characteristic slow shake, and the curious walk of the sufferers, make it obvious.

The television film about Jeremy Thorpe this week illustrated many of the signs and symptoms of Parkinson's disease. The stoop, the rapid shuffling gait, interspersed with pauses and coupled with a lack of arm-swinging which would drive a drill sergeant crazy, together with the blank face, reduced blink rate and soft, indistinct voice were all classic features, but sad to see in a man who had once dominated the House of Commons.

Recently, American scientists claim to have isolated a gene which is responsible for some cases. It has been known for many years that in some people there is a genetic predisposition to develop the condition. One survey suggests that having a close relative with it made the chance of developing the trouble 15 times more likely. This is unduly pessimistic, but most experts agree that the risk is at least twice as great to those who have a family history.

Other factors also predispose to Parkinson's disease. And, strangely, an unhealthy urban lifestyle spent in smoke-filled rooms provide some protection.

The disease is one of the few conditions which is less common to those who have smoked cigarettes for most of their lives and there is less chance of developing it if someone has lived in a city, rather than if they have enjoyed a rural lifestyle.

The water from the tap may taste unpleasant, but those who tolerate it are less likely to have the disease than those who have revelled in the sparkling waters from a rural well.

Conversely, there is some evidence that antioxidant vitamins A, C and E may slow its progress.

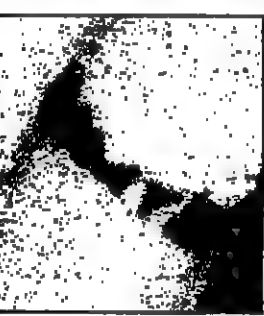
Its treatment was revolutionised when it was discovered that Levodopa eased its symptoms. More recently, the value of Levodopa therapy has been enhanced by the use of such drugs as Madopar, which inhibits the enzymes which break down Levodopa. These enzymes were able to neutralise Levodopa before it could exert its action on the brain.



Betjeman: classic symptoms



Digitally challenged: Pamela Anderson, and, below left, her wedding ring tattoo



### Taking out Pamela's tattoo

THE news that Pamela Anderson, star of *Baywatch*, plans a divorce after 21 months of marriage is likely to present an unusual problem — removing the "wedding ring" tattooed on her finger. Professor Nicholas Lowe, the Harley Street cosmetic dermatologist,

says it will depend on the colour of the tattoo. Red and brown tattoo marks are the most difficult to erase. Blue, green and black are comparatively easily eradicated. A large tattoo may need up to 12 removal treatments at anything from £200 to £1,000 a time.

## Why Lynda of Ambridge has a healthy heart

It is now accepted that post-menopausal women are at risk of suffering from coronary heart disease, as then, even though the treatment they get is often inferior.

General Practitioner magazine reports that a recent survey by research workers from the University of Dundee has demonstrated that the factors which predispose women to develop heart disease are different from those which are dangerous to men.

The Dundee study has revealed that those women who have a character like Lynda Snell, of *The Archers* on Radio 4, and many other busy, competitive, late middle-aged women of the type who are constantly lampooned in films and on television, are less likely to develop heart disease.

It is the quiet, self-effacing women, who retain a feminine approach to life into middle age, who are the vulnerable ones. In medical terminology, possessing a type A self-stressing personality is cardio-protective in women.

When assessing the risk of heart disease, housing conditions are much more important to women than to men. If a man is living in a second-rate house in a deprived area, these do not even figure among the top 12 factors which are likely to lead to cardiovascular troubles.

However, where women are concerned, living conditions of this sort are an important consideration. Women are also more likely to develop heart disease if their work does not keep them physically exercised.

A consultation with their family doctor will also display other signs and symptoms which are of a different significance in the two sexes. To men, the total amount of cholesterol present in their blood is more important than whether a high proportion of this blood fat is carried in the high or low density lipoprotein forms.

In women, the amount of low density lipoprotein cholesterol (the more pernicious form) is the relevant factor, rather than the total cholesterol.

Doctors do not only measure cholesterol in the patient's blood but also another blood fat, the triglycerides. In women, the level of the triglycerides is highly significant: these triglyceride levels should be low.

There are also changes in the importance which can be attributed to blood pressure. In the Dundee survey of the female diastolic blood pressure, the lower of the two readings is of no significance.

In men, it is the fourth most reliable indicator of the likelihood of a coronary thrombosis and is regarded as a more

important risk factor than smoking. In both sexes the diastolic pressure, the higher reading, is important.

Being overweight is much more dangerous in men than women; in fact, weight is not included in the 12 important factors for females. Diabetes is a risk factor in both sexes.

but is relatively more important for women. However, men should watch their vitamin C intake, which should be high, and their alcohol intake, which should not be more than moderate.

In both sexes, light to moderate drinking, whatever the nature of the alcohol, results in a lower incidence of heart disease than in those who abstain or drink heavily. Those who drink red wine have a particular advantage.

Although the interest in the Dundee research is mainly in the differences between men and women in the relationship of their lifestyles and various factors to heart disease, several other elements are equally important.

Cigarette smoking is hazardous for both sexes. And where men and women have previously had cardiac symptoms, this is a good indication that steps should be taken to prevent a heart attack.

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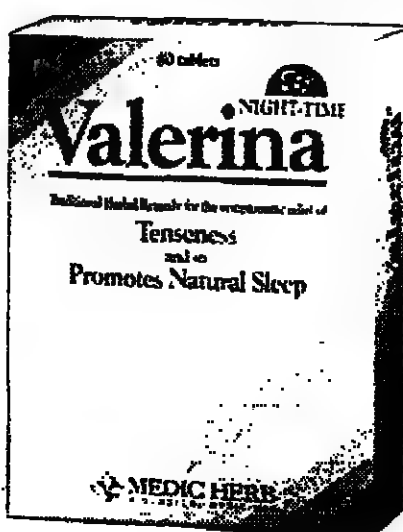
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A REPORT by the charity Research Into Ageing says that 25 per cent of patients who have been told they have Alzheimer's disease have been misdiagnosed. These patients are, in fact, suffering from Lewy body dementia.

These patients need different treatment from that recommended for Alzheimer's and some of the drugs used to control the symptoms of Alzheimer's can make them worse. Unfortunately, the difference between the two dementias is not generally

### Not all dementia is Alzheimer's

recognised, and all forms of intellectual loss in older age groups is apt to be designated Alzheimer's. Elizabeth Mills, director of Research Into Ageing, said: "Sufferers from Lewy body dementia and their families need very special support."

In Lewy body dementia the degree of disability fluctuates and during the

bad bouts, which sometimes last for days or weeks, the patient may suffer hallucinations, seeing, talking to and even establishing relationships with non-existent people and animals. While deluded, the patients may be aggressive. In between the bad bouts, patients with Lewy body dementia are all too aware of their condition and the problems it causes their families. Many have blackouts, during which time they could suffer a dangerous fall. Others may show some of the symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

### Cabbies drive down their sperm count

TOLERATING less experienced road users, putting up with the behaviour of the fares and surviving traffic jams all conspire to do little for a taxi driver's blood pressure. Furthermore, cab drivers don't have time for exercise and are apt to spend hours playing cards in smoky cafes.

It has been accepted for 40 years that the price taxi drivers pay for an independent lifestyle is an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, but until recently nobody had thought to do research into the effect of cab driving on the reproductive system.

A report in the *General Journal of Industrial Medicine* has compared the sperm count of 72 Roman taxi drivers with the count in an equal number of carefully matched controls — men who are not driving for their living.

The taxi drivers' chance of achieving fatherhood is not improved by their occupation. Their total sperm count, and the number of normal sperm, is reduced even when other factors such as smoking and lack of exercise are taken into account.

This new report confirms other studies that suggest long hours at the wheel reduce male fertility.

### SECTION 2

Robert Altman evokes Thirties jazz and sleaze in the film *Kansas City* ARTS, pages 36-39

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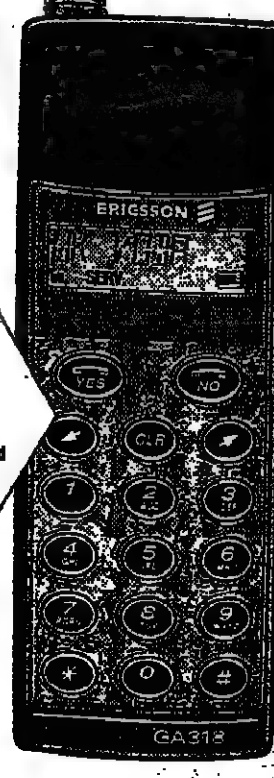
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# Fashion's strangest muse?

Grace Bradberry on a quirky aristocrat with an eye for bizarre talent who inspires Alexander McQueen and Philip Treacy

Isabella Blow is an eccentric English aristocrat with a love of hats and a tendency to wear lipstick on her chin. She is also one of the most influential people in British fashion.

Last month, as Paris buzzed with rumours that Alexander McQueen, designer of the notorious "bumster" trousers, would take over from John Galiano at Givenchy, Isabella was there at his side, in the front row of Riffat Ozbek's show at the Moulin Rouge.

And later that month, when McQueen stood up to make his acceptance speech at the British Fashion Awards, where he had just been named Designer of the Year, it was Isabella he thanked — along with his mum. Later in the evening, Philip Treacy, whose hats dominate both Ascot and the Paris catwalks, also paid her an effusive tribute.

To these two men, Mrs Blow, 38, the wife of Bristol barrister Detmar Blow, is muse, confidante and king-maker. Julien Macdonald, a Welsh knitwear designer spotted by Karl Lagerfeld even before he left the Royal College of Art, has become her third protégé. It is an enviable position: when McQueen graduated from St Martin's in 1992, she bought his entire collection. With her help, his apparently absurd style sparked the whole hipster revival.

Her ability to anticipate an improbable trend verges on the uncanny. She is the woman who, four years ago, was to be seen wearing high-waisted Big Knickers under see-through dresses — a look that appeared this autumn on the catwalks of Milan and Paris.

Yet despite her undeniable eye for talent, there are plenty of people in the fashion world who regard Mrs Blow as a ridiculous figure — at best an eccentric, at worst a groupie whose social connections and wealth enable her to play the fashion grande dame, in the manner of Diana Vreeland, without the talent to back it up.

Like Vreeland, her appearance is arresting rather than beautiful. She has protruberant eyes, a slash of red lipstick, a

toothy smile. The aquiline nose adds a touch of aristocratic hauteur.

At the dinner after the British Fashion Awards last month, her face was scarcely visible. On this occasion she was wearing a truly remarkable McQueen dress which rose up over a kind of crown on the top of her head, then plunged down as far as her waist in a veil at the front. The effect was pure Morticia Addams.

"It was extraordinary bad luck for her that soup was the first course," says Nicholas Coleridge, managing director of the Vogue publishers, Condé Nast, who was seated with Mrs Blow at dinner that night. "She sort of lifted it to about eye level for dinner, then dropped it down again."

**'She's a character herself, so it rubs off on the designers'**

And his assessment of "Alexander McQueen's so-called muse", as he called her? "Isabella Blow has given an awful lot of help to McQueen and others. Probably being a fashion designer is quite a lonely occupation and having somebody vivacious and noisy — I was about to say deaf, but I'm not going to — cheers them up."

So what exactly does Mrs Blow do? People have a certain amount of trouble defining this. Her job is as a stylist, putting together hats, shoes and dresses for photographic shoots and on the catwalk. She was once style editor of *Tatler*, her official title is now contributing editor at *Vogue*, but her exact role there is vague.

"Her talent is really taking up designers and supporting them verbally — and I'm sure financially — and creating a buzz about them," says Lucinda Chambers, fashion director of *Vogue*. "She's a character

herself, so it rubs off on the designers, and they also get publicity as a result of it."

But then, Mrs Blow is not the sort of woman whom anyone necessarily expects to have a job. She is the granddaughter of Sir Henry John Delves Broughton, the man cleared of the murder of Lord Erroll in the infamous "Happy Valley" trial in Kenya, and a cousin of the aristocratic supermodel, Honor Fraser, whom she encouraged to go on the catwalk. Her father, Sir Evelyn, died in 1993, leaving her only £5,000. Her mother, Helen, had been his second wife. His third wife, Roma, received £7 million.

Despite this financial setback, Isabella and her husband live in considerable style in his ancestral home in Gloucestershire, where tapestries and portraits of Tudor royalty adorn the walls. They married in 1989 (Isabella had earlier been briefly married to an American). Among the couple's eclectic range of acquaintances is Princess Margaret, who refers to Mrs Blow as, simply, "The Hat".

Mrs Blow was educated at Heathfield boarding school, then attended Columbia University in New York, before Anna Wintour, editor of *American Vogue*, took her on as a fashion assistant. Then, in 1987, Mark Boxer gave her the job of style editor of *Tatler*, where she set about creating memorable society portraits.

But it was a limited sphere of influence, and many in the fashion world believed that she would remain a fringe eccentric. It would be an easy mistake to make.

The fashion world is, of course, rich in colourful sacred monsters — but Mrs Blow is eccentric enough to stand out. And her status as muse to McQueen may be about to pay dividends. In March, *The New York Times* described her as "the key to the two strongest shows in London this season — Alexander McQueen and Philip Treacy". With McQueen's move to Paris, his muse may be about to storm the most prestigious ramparts in fashion.



Isabella Blow, king-maker, confidante and muse, wears a Philip Treacy hat

## How I was cut off by the fire

The drama in the Channel Tunnel has made us an island race once again, declares Libby Purves

TWO YEARS on from its first journey beneath the Channel, we were Le Shuttle: vintage crusty old shell-backs loyal to the ferry and to lurching across the Dover Strait in little sailing boats. On Monday, we decided on a whim to let technology take us over the water. Sorry, under the water. It is just as well we do not believe in a smart Alec deity who would set fire to a lorry just to teach us a lesson.

The outward journey went smoothly: coasting down a sleek M20, cruising beneath the white gantries and through the blandness of the pre-tunnel shopping mall, we began to believe in millennial Britain: efficient, Euro-philic, 25 minutes from mainland Europe in the Thatcherite affluence of your own car.

During the crossing there was an artfully stage-managed atmosphere of mild boredom, designed to neutralise tunnel nerves. And once you have got used to the peculiar sensation of sitting in a car seat which is swaying like a train, the novelty is over. So is the trip half an hour from the Folkestone pay booth we were on the Calais bypass.

Altogether, I felt, this is the great anticlimax to our island history. RIP the romance of the Channel crossing: the Scarlet Pimpernel fleeing the Jacobites, Catholics fleeing Elizabeth I, the little ships of Dunkirk, the magic of the words *Fair stood the wind for France*, and jokes about "Fog in Channel, Continent cut off". All gone down the bland tunnel.

You know what happened. Driving confidently back on Tuesday towards its mouth, we turned on the Radio 4 news to hear of the freight train fire. We found Talk Radio emoting loud-

ly: "Would you use the tunnel now? Ring us. What I want to know is, why doesn't it leak?" Radio 5 had 20 minutes of fashion features followed by a brief bulletin saying it would be "afternoon" before the tunnel reopened; then a French station, better informed, said it would be a full day or longer.

Thick snow began to fall. As we swerved off for Calais port, peering at road signs obscured by the blizzard, the French station announced that Channel ferries were severely disrupted by gales. Continent cut off. We passed a sign to Dunkirk. Maybe some little ships would come and get us.

P&O ferry personnel took our shuttle tickets with visible giggles of Schadenfreude. There were three hours in the ferry queue while the *Pride of Burgundy* la-

boured towards us against a full south-easterly gale. After a crossing marked by jarring thuds as she fell off waves, there was half an hour of heaving and crashing outside Dover harbour because conditions were too wild for many ferries to manoeuvre together.

ABOARD our gallant ship, long polytux queues formed for the single radio-telephone. The continentals were visibly dejected about their messed-up schedules and the way Britain had suddenly floated away, far from their grasp across wild water. By contrast the British, even the most Eurostar of them, were curiously cheerful. We had been robbed of our convenience, of the 21st-century dream. But we had been given back a very British adventure. We were reborn as an island nation, hard to reach and proud of it.

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# What can The Ridings teach us?

Chris Woodhead, Chief Inspector of Schools, on what went wrong

Yesterday saw the publication of school league tables: today, the Office of Standards in Education launches its report on pupils who are excluded from school. What is happening in schools? Many who watched the recent *Panorama* programme on classroom anarchy at The Ridings School in Halifax must have been slumped in despair. The V-signs of the girls following the headteacher up the steps said it all: this was a school where there was neither teaching nor respect: neither teaching nor learning. A school which, if it is in any sense typical, symbolises the failure of our state system of education.

It is not typical. This statement, given the huge impact of the television pictures, bears repetition. State education is alive and well. In 80 per cent of schools, pupils are ready and willing to learn. The problems of The Ridings, however, cannot be ignored. What should be done about the 2 per cent of schools which fail their inspections? In the case of The Ridings, the headteacher was not tough enough. Too many teachers had given up. The education authority had given inadequate support.

But some people say the school's job was impossible. In the words of *The Times Educational Supplement*, this was a "leper" school trying to educate "ghetto" children. It was doomed from day one. The fault lay not with the teachers or the educational authority, but with divisive social and educational policies which have led inexorably to the creation of such schools.

We know from inspection evidence that some schools facing equally difficult circumstances are succeeding. Heywood School, for example, in Rochdale, has not excluded one pupil in five years. Pupils who have been excluded from other schools are now making good progress there. Such schools succeed with difficult pupils because they establish clear expectations. They take every opportunity to reward achievement. Daily routines are managed very carefully. Whereas the corridors at The Ridings were a race track, pupils at Heywood move quietly and sensibly around their school. Their behaviour is a testament to the skill and commitment of some outstanding teachers. It can be done: none of us should accept the bleakly deterministic view that some schools, like some children, are born to fail.

But isn't it true that current educational policies have made failures like The Ridings more likely? With more muted and brighter pupils going to grammar schools, it is not inevitable that this school would be left with a rump. The answer is that if parents have the right to choose their children's schools, some schools will be more popular than others, and one is likely to become the most unpopular of all. This would almost certainly have been the case if Halifax had had a totally comprehensive system of education.

In Calderdale, as in every other area of the country, a mix of pupils in each school can be achieved only if restrictions are imposed on parental choice. Whether or not such an approach is acceptable is for politicians and the electorate to decide. The failure of The Ridings cannot, however, be blamed entirely on the existence of nearby grammar and grant-maintained schools.

Schools at the bottom of the popularity league must not be allowed to fail. The future of The Ridings depends upon three things: determined leadership, exclusion of pupils who reject the conventions of normal schooling, and motivation of teachers who have lost the will to improve. It is as easy to write down as it will be hard for the new head to achieve.

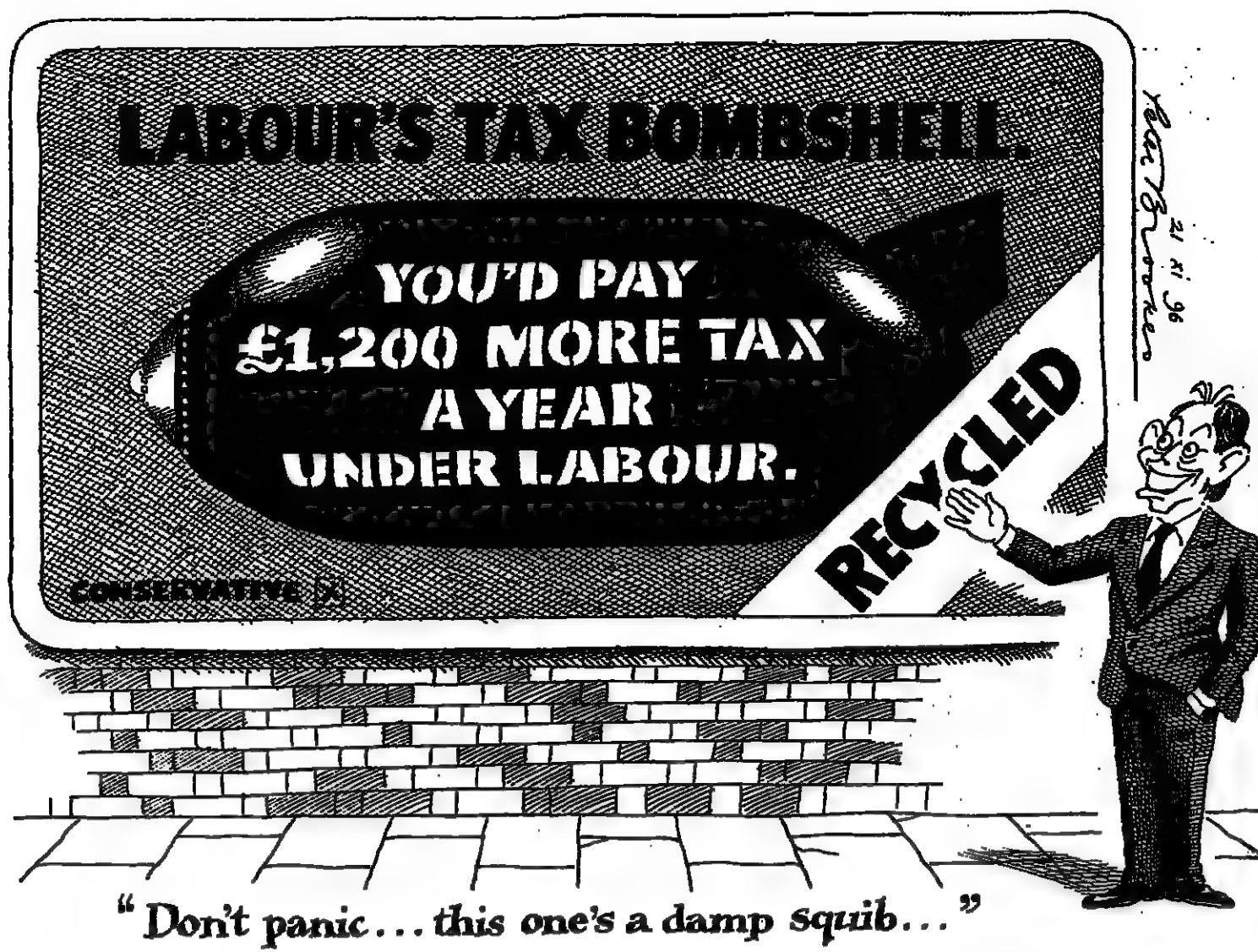
Yet schools such as Urchfont Primary in Wiltshire, which failed its inspection in 1993, show what can be achieved, and how quickly. Urchfont is now not just an adequate school, but a good one. Given a will to improve, a clear understanding of the problems, and steady application of management and classroom common sense, the most desperate situations can be remedied.

## Failure at The Ridings cannot be blamed on selection

But we need to know which schools are failing. This is why the system of school inspection is so important. Problems need to be brought into the open. Those who would abolish inspections and return to dealing with school failures in private or not at all must be resisted by politicians of all parties.

What else can we do to improve the prospects of inner-city children? We need first to move on from our current preoccupation with sanctions to consider how bad behaviour can be avoided. We must spread the good practice of schools like Heywood. We should ensure that older pupils study subjects that are relevant to them and have the choice of vocational courses. This is not to imply that sanctions will not be needed. There will be children who do not conform, and if they are ruining things for everyone else, special provision must be made for them. The problem here is that too few education authorities have thoroughly investigated the incidence and range of pupils' special educational needs. This is not always provided.

Finally, we need to acknowledge the obvious truth that children who leave primary schools unable to read are likely to mess around in secondary schools. They will misbehave because they are bored, because they know that they have failed, and because deviant behaviour bolsters their self-esteem. Nothing is more important in the drive to raise educational standards than the recognition that literacy matters and that present Standards, particularly in inner-city primary schools, are nothing like good enough.



# The geography of libel

Should the former Taoiseach be able to sue a British newspaper in London?

In November 1994, Albert Reynolds, then the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) of the Irish Republic, nominated his Attorney General, Harry Whelehan, as President of the High Court. The nomination was challenged because Whelehan had apparently been dilatory in seeking the extradition of Brendan Smyth, a paedophile priest. Reynolds at first defended the nomination in the Dail, but later withdrew the defence. The Irish Labour Party, led by Dick Spring, felt it had been misled, and withdrew from the coalition. Mr Reynolds ceased to be Prime Minister. The *Sunday Times* then published an article, based on information from an Irish Labour Party source, headed "Goodbye, Gombeen Man. Why a fib too far proved fatal".

Mr Reynolds sued for libel in the English High Court. He refused a payment into court of £5,000, which would also have covered his costs up to that point. After a 24-day hearing, the jury found in his favour, but awarded him zero damages. Because the damages fell short of the sum paid into court, Mr Reynolds is liable for the bulk of the costs of both sides in the case, which have been estimated at around £1 million. The *Sunday Times* also pleaded qualified privilege, which is about to be argued. The accusation that Mr Reynolds knowingly lied had been made in the Dail itself.

Following the failure of the Botham-Lamb libel action against Imran Khan, which also resulted in heavy costs against the plaintiffs, the Reynolds case is a further warning against avoidable actions for defamation. Albert Reynolds has been a litigant before: he has previously taken £70,000 in damages off *The Sunday Times* and about £50,000 from other publications, including *The Guinness Book of Records*. Even now he is not a ruined man, though the costs will obviously be a serious blow to his finances.

The action itself was not frivolous, but was inappropriate. The charge of lying to parliament is a serious one to make against any prime minister. One cannot blame Mr Reynolds for wishing to demonstrate that his first statement to the Dail was true to the best of his belief when he made it. But it is hard to conceive of a less appropriate forum before which to bring his case. If a British Prime Minister were to be accused of lying to the House of Commons, that

would be a matter for the House of Commons: a report of such a debate would have absolute privilege. In the same way, a charge of lying to the Dail is a matter for the Dail. It is heartening that the issue of qualified privilege is to be determined in equity, statements in the Dail ought to have qualified privilege if former Irish Prime Ministers are to make them the subject of litigation in the English courts.

Mr Reynolds has stated that he wanted to clear his name because he felt "just absolutely dreadful" when he read the story. "A liar: I don't know any worse thing people could say of me." If he really cannot think of anything worse that people could say of him, he has a limited imagination. He survived decades in the knockabout world of Irish politics, jostling with such characters as Charlie Haughey. He can hardly be so thin-skinned he can think of nothing worse than being accused of a fib.

Some of his friends in Dublin have been saying that it is impossible for an Irishman to receive justice in a British court. The jury did not know that any sum had been paid into court, and therefore could not have known the consequences of their judgement in terms of costs. But what was Mr Reynolds doing in an English court anyway? The Republic of Ireland has been an independent country for more than 70 years. It is inconceivable that a British Prime Minister, brought down after some row in the House of Commons, would have chosen to sue *The Irish Times* in Dublin in order to vindicate himself.

The jury's actual finding seems perfectly reasonable. It came to the conclusion that *The Sunday Times* article was defamatory. It is a libel to assert that a Prime Minister has lied to his parliament or his colleagues. The jury members must have found that *The Sunday Times* had failed to prove that Mr Reynolds

knew more than he claimed at the time of his first statement. They had heard the evidence. They then found that the article had not damaged him in Britain.

That also seems right to me. I had remembered from the reports of 1994 that Mr Reynolds had lost the premiership because of a row with the Labour Party over the Whelehan nomination, though I had forgotten Whelehan's name. The finer points of what Mr Reynolds had known or not known, or when, or of what he had said to Mr Spring had long since vanished from my memory. Beside the big event of an Irish Prime Minister resigning, *The Sunday Times* calling him a "Gombeen Man" or even a fibber seems trivial. In any case, I have a rather attractive picture of a

Gombeen Man as a Victorian peddler, with a tray full of coloured ribbons. I would not have thought the worse of Albert Reynolds for being a Gombeen Man, even if the jury had held that he was one.

This is by no means the first time the British press has been threatened by an action for defamation by a foreign politician on matters arising from his domestic politics, nor is it the first time that has happened to *The Sunday Times*. In the early 1960s, when I was its Deputy Editor, *The Sunday Times* had a difficult case with a powerful African minister accused of corruption and intimidation. We reported the allegations, which we believed to be true. He threatened us with a writ for libel, and demanded an apology and damages. We refused, even though our witnesses were too scared to come to court. Fortunately, he did not pursue the matter further, but he could have done so and we would have had no real answer in law.

Mr Reynolds made £150,000 or so from his successful libel actions, but that is peanuts compared to the opportunities which might be open to President Mobutu of Zaire. Every newspaper in London has alleged that he has billions of dollars in

secret Swiss bank accounts. None of us could get the businessmen who paid the bribes, the officials who transferred them into Swiss accounts, or the Swiss bankers themselves to give evidence in support of a plea of justification. Nor would it be any defence to say that Mobutu is widely believed to be corrupt: if one reports a suspicion, it is the fact and not the suspicion that one has to justify.

The press has an important job of reporting the affairs of other countries. In the United States it is almost impossible for anyone in public life to sue for defamation, because that is held to be against the guarantee of freedom of speech under the First Amendment. The British press reports the allegations which are made in the American press. Many of them are libellous. In some cases British newspapers could prove the truth of these allegations; but in other cases probably not. It is theoretically open to half the leading politicians of America and most of the leading film-stars to brief leading counsel and have a field day in the British courts.

There are two fundamental differences between defamation of domestic and foreign public figures. The standard of proof of a newspaper ought to require of an allegation against a British public figure must be higher than mere suspicion. Yet it is impossible to report the affairs of foreign countries properly without reporting widely held suspicions as such. Take the current allegations of paedophile conduct against the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister, Elio Di Rupo. These are being universally reported in the British press, and rightly so. Yet I doubt if any British newspaper could prove the truth of them: the Belgian Parliament, which has opened an inquiry, may or may not have qualified privilege in British law. Technically the British press must be exposed to a Reynolds-type action for defamation by Di Rupo, and paedophile conduct is much more serious than lying.

There is a geography of reputation. Albert Reynolds has his reputation largely in Ireland, where they know him, not in England, where he is simply a foreign politician. The lesson of the Reynolds case is that there is no call for foreign statesmen to vindicate their domestic politics in our law courts.

## Save St Pancras, my lords

Giles Worsley on today's vote about the station's fate

The technical clauses of complex parliamentary Bills are so mind-numbingly boring and obscure that they are seldom read with the attention they deserve. That is the only reason I can see why one of the most insidious threats to Britain's historic buildings since the demolition of the Euston Arch should be stealthily creeping through Parliament almost completely unnoticed.

St Pancras Station is only a few hundred yards from that late, lamented arch. For years it lay dirty and neglected, victim to British Rail's undisguised desire to knock it down. But times change. Today, with its brightly coloured brickwork gleaming in the sun, St Pancras is the maiden aunt of Britain's historic buildings, eccentric but much loved. Quite rightly it is listed Grade I. So you might think that St Pancras was safe. You would be wrong.

The Channel Tunnel Rail Link Bill has its third and final reading in the House of Lords this evening, and if it goes through unamended, the future of St Pancras will be very uncertain. The same will be true of any other historic building that might subsequently be threatened by a similar development project.

That St Pancras should have been chosen as the terminal for the new high-speed rail link to the Channel Tunnel is excellent news. After years of sad underuse, it will at last have a role that suits its dignity. What better way could there be to halt the new railway age than to bring the high-speed train to rest under the arch of William Barlow's great train shed, universally regarded as one of the triumphs of Victorian engineering?

The trouble is that if the Bill is passed as it stands, we have no idea what St Pancras will look like when the first train arrives. In an unprecedented move, the Government has not only removed works at St Pancras from normal listed building control, but has also abandoned its own ultimate power to decide whether major aspects of proposed alterations are acceptable.

Adapting a Victorian railway station to the demands of the 21st century will not be easy. The train shed will have to be more than doubled in size, electric gables and security barriers will have to be installed, and escalators and check-in facilities will be needed to cope with the vast increase in passengers.

The superb restoration and extension of Liverpool Street shows that a station can, actually be enhanced as modern engineering demands are met. If the building is treated with sensitivity and respect, the St Pancras developers' London and Continental have made ringing declarations of good intent, but what happens to the station will be left in their unfettered hands. Who can say how the designs may change when finance proves tight or time presses?

While there is a procedure for agreeing plans with English Heritage and Camden, the local authority, key areas of work are specifically excluded. No objections to any plans for demolition to clear space for machinery of station equipment, or to the position or size of any other parts of the station, apart from the shops, need be heeded. This would mean, for instance, that they would have no control over the design of the northern extension of the train shed or the extent of demolition of the ornate western flank of the building, nor over the internal appearance of the station.

All that would restrain the developers are the "Planning and Heritage Minimum Requirements", which consist of little more than vague statements such as "the open nature and spatial integrity of St Pancras train shed will be substantially retained".

This unprecedented situation has come about because the Bill is a flagship Private Finance Initiative. The Departments of Transport and the Environment are determined that anything which might put off potential investors should be bulldozed out of the way. And the Department of National Heritage, which should have been fighting conservation's corner, is far too weak a department to put up any opposition to these two heavy-hitting ministries.

To a Government committed to deregulation, the continuing strength of conservation legislation stands out as something of an anomaly. Are the Bill prototypes for a new approach to planning controls if the Conservatives should return to power after the next election, or perhaps after the election after that?

Desperate to hush this Bill through with minimal publicity, the Government has brought forward the third reading by a week without placing it in last Friday's business statement, and has acted to forestall a threatened backbench revolt in the Lords.

There is an easy solution to the problem. The Government must retain a reserve power to deal with any problems with the detailed designs. It must retain the right to insist that unnecessary harm to the building's old fabric be avoided. It is up to the Lords to ensure that this essential power is restored. The author is Editor of *Perspectives on Architecture*.

MADNESS IN

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## Knaveish tricks

THE CONSERVATIVE Party is being dragged inadvertently into another sleaze war. One of its spin-doctors has become embroiled in a libel action starting in the High Court next Monday over British Airways' dirty tricks campaign.

Eileen Wise, formerly of Disney and now head of news at Central Office, as well as personal press adviser to Norma Major on her hook tour, is acting as a character witness for the plaintiff, Brian Basham, a lifelong socialist. The case concerns allegations in the book *Dirty Tricks: British Airways' Secret War against Virgin Atlantic*. Basham is suing its author, Martyn Gregory, Wise used to be married to Basham, who has worked for Hastings Banda of Malawi, the late Robert Maxwell and my dear friend Mohamed Al Fayed.

Senior Tories are mortified: some individuals in Central Office are gleeful. But yesterday, Wise was keeping calm: "This is an entirely private matter related to something that happened several years ago and has nothing whatsoever to do with my job here."

● Not leaves on the line this time.

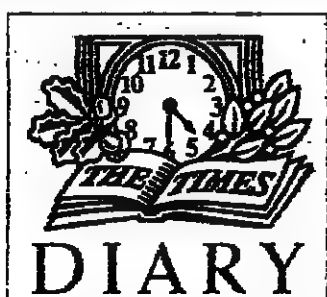
nor the wrong sort of snow, but sheep. Paddington confirms that trains from Wales were delayed yesterday after a flock wandered onto the line at Wotton Bassett, west of Swindon. A woolly excuse.

## Keep it brief

GOOD NEWS: Rachel Lawrence, daughter of Sir Ivan Lawrence, the



● For any red-braces types still left over from the Eighties, forget drinking Beaujolais nouveau for the next few days. The French unions, transport workers this



bristling MP for Burton, has been voted Achiever of the Year at the Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust's annual awards at the Dorchester. Miss Lawrence, who suffers from the condition, is a practising barrister. She was proposed by an old school friend, Samantha Walker, who, costly enough, is Sir Ivan's researcher. "I hope her award will inspire her to push a couple of Chanel suits my way," said Miss Walker. Sir Ivan, a flimsy backbench presence, is tickled. "Rachel is extremely talented and certainly makes much shorter speeches than I do," Sir Ivan holds the record for the longest speech in Parliament this century.

time, are blocking motorways across France. This, after the Channel Tunnel fire, has left lorry-loads of the wine unable to reach Britain today for Beaujolais nouveau day. On the positive side, a few more days may give the stuff time to improve.

## No ferrets

SIR EDWARD Heath, a mean tippler in his day, has secured a political triumph to be proud of (at last). He has saved a 226-year-old pub in his constituency, Old Bexley and Sidcup, from being renamed the



Rachel: short and sweet

Ferret and Trouser-leg. Its creaking inn sign will remain Guy, the Earl of Warwick.

Sir Edward started his campaign of resistance in August, and has just been rewarded with a letter from the brewery saying no change of name is now planned. Sir Edward says: "This particular crass and vulgar proposal has been shelved. The people of Well- ing will now be spared the indignity of going to the Ferret and Trouser-leg merely because they wish to enjoy an innocent pint." The threat of half-litres remains.

## Helping hand

NEW YORK'S early morning commuters had a rare treat recently, courtesy of the Manhattan refuse collection services and Honor Fraser, model and the best thing to come out of Scotland since shortbread. The incident occurred when Miss Fraser was shooting a promotional video for Tuesday's launch of the 1997 Pirelli calendar, one of the less tiresome events for the male diarist.

She was strolling down the street when a refuse truck dumped its load right in front of her. Without a moment's hesitation, Miss Fraser bent down and began helping the dustman clean up, hurling the bags into the hopper. "All the



Honouring Pirelli

other models turned pale," said the video's director, Miss Fraser's grandfather was, after all, Lord Lovat, D-Day hero and legendary laird.

P-H-S





## BOMB SCARE

Labour can turn Tory tax attacks to its advantage

Like First World War generals, the Conservative leadership believes in heavy preliminary bombardment before battle is formally joined. The deployment of the "tax bombshell" barrage against Labour fully six months before the Government's preferred election date is intended to damage the reputation for fiscal prudence cultivated by Gordon Brown. The Conservatives' attack has been eclipsed by the suggestion that they have been maladroit in seeking to enlist the authority of the Cabinet Secretary for their analysis of Labour's spending pledges. In the short term, the confusion has blunted the thrust of a Tory assault on a front where Labour is still vulnerable. In the long term, however, by attacking in such detail and so early, by using bombardment rather than blitzkrieg, the Tories may actually, like the Great War generals, be giving their opponents time to strengthen their defences.

New Labour protests it will not embark on a tax and spend programme. Indeed Gordon Brown has dared to present himself as, if anything, even tighter with the chequebook than Kenneth Clarke. But Mr Brown's party still flirtatiously hints to the electorate that certain spending "aspirations" will be indulged. The Shadow Chancellor has, himself, been rigorous in his insistence that every explicit spending commitment be matched by an equivalent expenditure cut or funded out of already-announced tax changes. His plans to deal with youth unemployment are predicated on income from a windfall tax on the privatised utilities. Proposals to reduce class sizes will be paid for with money it is hoped will be released by the abolition of the Assisted Places Scheme. Other Labour positions have, however, not been so cautiously circumscribed.

The Tory dossier published yesterday lists a series of pronouncements which, while

falling short of absolute commitments, are intended to give the impression of open-handedness in office. With plans to give London its own authority, to set up a network of women's refuges and to change benefit rules to make it easier for the unemployed to study, Labour has policies which may have attractions but also carry price tags. Mr Brown may argue that no policies should be considered commitments until they appear in the manifesto but his colleagues cannot resist tantalising the voters. The Tories are right to argue Labour is playing the coquette even as it straps on the chastity belt. But then the Conservatives are not wholly virtuous either.

It is mischievous to set a figure of £3,700 million as the cost to the taxpayer of a minimum wage when Labour have said they will not set its level until after consulting with employers and workers. Yet the Tories are performing a public service by attempting to draw attention to the potential impact of some of Labour's policies. Mr Brown and his colleagues will now be under greater pressure to explain which kites they have flown are to become commitments they will honour.

Given the unhappy history of Shadow Budgets it is understandable that Gordon Brown should want to take as much time as possible to refine his proposed new tax regime before unveiling it. He should, however, show his hand as quickly as possible after next week's Budget. If he is to win the argument for change he cannot leave matters too late. Voters must be persuaded that any increase at the upper end of income tax will not damage incentives and even depress revenues. It is not enough for Labour to dismiss Tory assumptions as "lies", if the Opposition are to overcome the history of past mistrust they must take the public more fully into their trust.

## MADNESS IN MINSK

Belarus deserves better than Lukashenko

Of all the former Soviet republics, none has a more dismal post-Soviet history than Belarus. From the moment it reluctantly declared independence, this featureless land between Poland and Russia has floundered in its search for a new identity and a new political and economic system. After half-hearted and ineffective attempts at economic reform, the country was already falling far behind other former communist countries when it elected Aleksandr Lukashenko as President in 1994. Since then his slide has been precipitous. The former communist collective farm chairman, a populist demagogue, has made no secret of his determination to take Belarus back to a Soviet-style past: controlled prices, one-party leadership, a censored press and repression of democrats, independent thinkers and all human rights campaigners.

Mr Lukashenko has largely had his own way in turning Belarus back into a classic Soviet republic. Never hesitating to use the thugs of the former local KGB to intimidate his opponents, he has muzzled the press, closed radio stations, halted privatisation, ordered the arrest of political enemies, ignored parliament and denounced democratic elections. Belarus has discarded its post-independence symbols, banned independent trade unions, embraced the cause of reunion with Russia, and saluted the armed forces who shot down two American air balloon pilots taking part in a race last year. Most alarmingly, he is now threatening to hold on to the former Soviet republic's nuclear weapons as a way of forcing Nato to abandon its plans for enlargement.

Yet still Mr Lukashenko hankers for more authority. He has called a referendum on Sunday on whether he should be granted the

kind of enabling powers that Hitler demanded a month after coming to power in 1933. He wants voters to approve a two-year extension to his mandate, further restrictions on the press and political opponents and the authority to make decisions unchecked by any other organ of power.

Cowed opponents and a generally docile population have had enough: this week they have taken to the streets, risking a severe beating from the police. The Prime Minister has resigned, and Semyon Shariyev, the speaker of the parliament and main opposition leader, has demanded the referendum be scrapped. Western governments have protested strongly, but have little leverage: Western aid has dwindled to a trickle. Mr Lukashenko listens to no one but those in the Kremlin with whom he would like to reunite his country.

The Russians were at first flattered by the obsequious flattery from Minsk and were willing to turn a blind eye to the squalid regime in their back yard. But reformers are increasingly worried that re-integration, especially any renewed monetary union with a country politically and economically out of control, would drag Russia down. Mr Yeltsin's own tolerance of Mr Lukashenko dwindled after his overt support for Mr Yeltsin's communist opponent in June. Now the Russians are urging both sides in Minsk to avoid confrontation and attend peace talks in Smolensk. Typically, Mr Lukashenko has refused. His paranoia, daily fed by aides reporting on his opponents, brings a bloody showdown nearer. The West can do little; but Moscow must now cast aside this petty would-be dictator who threatens complete ruin for his beleaguered country.

## CITIZEN ARMY

Repeat after me: civis Gallus sum

Citing the good example of the British Army, the French Government recently announced what is perhaps the most sweeping change yet announced by President Jacques Chirac: the abolition of conscription and drastic shrinkage of the French armed forces. Cleaning latrines and drill parades may not have been the most uplifting course of instruction on Gallie republican values for every conscript, but the system at least guaranteed that a high proportion of young French men had some contact with the State and its *raison d'être*. But while putting the army on a diet and reorganising it for the challenges of a new century make good military sense and help cut public expenditure, what opportunities remain for the State to mould the outlook of the citizens of the next millennium? Precious few, according to the Gaullists who have been pressing President Chirac to create six-month courses in civic instruction.

Unfortunately France is busy trying to cut costs in order to be at the rendez-vous for the "civis European monetary union" to which young French men and women will now be summoned will give birth to a new academic discipline: condensed civics. The course of instruction on civic virtue and value mixed with a little careers advice will last just five days.

Quite apart from the dangers that the 12 civic instruction centres will turn into holiday camps, this brief encounter with the glory that is France can hardly do justice to the rich tapestry of French state-building

and tradition. Inculcating rights and duties, as numerous voices have argued in Britain over the past few weeks, remains a vital and neglected duty of a society. But how on earth will anyone ever agree on a curriculum lasting a week? The French school system has had enough trouble with issues of spiritual education and dress regulation raised by the several million Muslims in France. Will André Malraux, the latest cultural icon to be rescued by the present Government, go in and out of the Elysée? Or will the hapless instructors confine themselves to enumerating the up-to-date tariff of penalties for ignoring a traffic light?

What should the citizens of tomorrow be told about the State itself? President Chirac's Prime Minister, has reminded France recently of the central importance of the nation state. Yet the Government headed by both men is sauntering gaily towards a single currency which will do more to usurp that State than anything except armed invasion. The French Government is being urged to organise civic education to nurture social stability. President Chirac, in common with politicians as diverse as John Major, Tony Blair and Bill Clinton, seeks to strengthen civic bonds. Yet France promotes supranational government in Europe which weakens the most legitimate and solid form of government currently in existence in Europe, national government. This is a paradox which the young citizens of tomorrow might like to take up with their teachers.

## Safety lessons of the tunnel fire

From Brigadier John Constant

Sir, In 1970, when we were conducting the feasibility study for a fixed link between Britain and France (reports, article, leading article, November 20), we discussed all the foreseeable emergencies which may have attractions but also carry price tags. Mr Brown may argue that no policies should be considered commitments until they appear in the manifesto but his colleagues cannot resist tantalising the voters. The Tories are right to argue Labour is playing the coquette even as it straps on the chastity belt. But then the Conservatives are not wholly virtuous either.

Our conclusions for the shuttle service included closed single-decker wagons for heavy goods vehicles, as for the double-decker car wagons.

In situations like that on Monday, we envisaged that the train would keep going for the short period (approximately 11 minutes in this case) until clear of the tunnel at its far end, when the emergency services would be better able to tackle the fire in the sealed wagon, and the smoke would have been contained in it.

Now, it appears that urgent consideration should once more be given to the measures outlined above. I feel sure that their cost would be less than that now likely for the repairs both to the tunnel itself and to Eurotunnel's reputation.

However, it should be remembered that a similar fire in a ship, or on a crowded street, might also prove dangerous, and further consideration must be given to the widespread use and carriage of hazardous materials.

Yours faithfully,  
J. CONSTANT (Head of Channel Tunnel Engineering, Ministry of Transport, 1966-7).  
The River Cottage, Coombe Road, Dartmouth, South Devon.  
November 20.

## Monetary union

From Professor Emeritus Anthony Ralston

Sir, Bernard Connolly ("Kenneth Clarke's Paustian pact", November 8) is probably correct that "a government that is part of a monetary union will have to balance its budget". But the implications of this would be less disastrous than he implies.

Many American states are bound by their state constitutions to balance their budgets every year. Does this make them either more fiscally responsible or more constrained than the federal government which has no such restriction? No, indeed.

There are many "creative" ways to avoid the constraint of a balanced budget. The most commonly used of these in the United States is to sell bonds. Want to build a new road? Sell a transport bond which won't affect the budget until interest and principal have to be repaid. Want to build a new government building? Sell a construction bond, etc.

You can be sure that any British government would find a variety of techniques to get around the restriction of a balanced budget.

Sincerely,  
ANTHONY RALSTON  
(Academic visitor, Department of Computing, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine),  
Flat 4, Albert Court,  
58 Prince Consort Road, SW7.  
November 8.

## Architects of history

From Professor Emeritus Luke Herrmann

Sir, It is good to learn that the Sir John Soane's Museum in London will be able to acquire No 14 Lincoln's Inn Fields, thanks to a timely lottery grant (report, November 15).

The consequent expansion will certainly further its founder's aim to encourage the study of architecture and of architectural history. However, the present curator was wrong in claiming Soane as "the first and greatest professor of architecture in England". There were in fact two earlier professors of architecture at the Royal Academy: Thomas Sandby, from its foundation in 1768 to 1798, and George Dance, from 1798 to 1805. Dance was succeeded by Soane, who was professor from 1806 to 1837.

Soane was definitely not the first professor. Whether he was the greatest is a matter of opinion — the roll-call of his 19th-century successors includes C. R. Cockerell, Sir George Gilbert Scott and George Edmund Street.

Yours faithfully,  
LUKE HERRMANN,  
The Coombes, Sibbertoft,  
Market Harborough, Leicestershire.  
November 15.

## Two minutes' silence

From Mr N. J. Inkley

Sir, In calling for an end to the Remembrance Day ritual, Mr Les Holley (letter, November 16) says that those who remain do not need silence or ceremony to remember their loved ones.

We all remain, Mr Holley, or at least we all remain as we are, thanks to those past sacrifices.

Yours faithfully,  
NEIL INKLEY,  
6 Knot Lane, Walton-le-Dale,  
Preston, Lancashire.  
November 16.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 0171-782 5046.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9KN Telephone 0171-782 5000

## Britain's pubs and brewers at risk

From the Chairman of the Independent Family Brewers of Britain and others

Sir, The future of Britain's local pubs, and of the UK brewers on whom they largely depend, will remain in jeopardy for so long as UK government tax policy continues to militate against us and our fellow UK brewers.

For far too long this and preceding governments, in an effort to subsidise cuts in direct taxation, have instituted high increases in indirect taxation on alcohol and other excise goods.

Such a policy discriminates against alcohol, which competes in a fiercely competitive leisure market: we pay VAT on most products, but on alcohol we pay VAT on top of excise.

Ever since Britain signed up to the Treaty of Rome in 1973 member governments have been obliged to work towards fiscal harmony; but successive administrations have pursued conflicting strategies, and the advent of the Single Market in 1993, encouraging a huge trade (both legal and illegal) in cross-border shopping, was a disaster for pubs and breweries.

Increasing excise duty over a period of time has inevitably increased the divergence with our European partners. The Single Market demands a single fiscal policy and a uniform excise rate.

As representatives of the 38 members of the Independent Family Brewers of Britain we believe it is the duty of Government to protect and promote our long-established industry, and that this domestic issue must now be brought to the attention of Brussels.

Tomorrow, therefore, we will de-

liver a petition to Sir Jack Stewart-Clark, MEP, a vice-president of the European Parliament, asking for the European Commission to take into account the wide differences in excise duty between EU member states on alcoholic beverages in general, and beer in particular.

Our petition will spell out our conviction that these differences distort competition, encourage fraud and criminal activity, result in loss of revenue to Governments, and cause loss of jobs in vulnerable regions.

We are also convinced that the need for a move towards both fiscal harmony and excise harmony should be brought to the attention of the European Finance Ministers at their biannual meeting in December.

Yours faithfully,  
A. G. F. FULLER,  
Chairman, Independent Family Brewers of Britain,  
C. M. BRAIN,  
S. A. Brain & Co Ltd,  
R. A. S. EVERARD,  
Everards Brewery Ltd,  
R. W. D. HANSON,  
Hardys & Hansons plc,  
R. H. B. NEAME,  
Shepherd Neame Ltd,  
CHRISTOPHER POPE,  
Eldridge Pope & Co plc,  
P. B. ROBINSON,  
Frederic Robinson Ltd,  
JOHN WELLS,  
Charles Wells Ltd,  
JOHN YOUNG,  
Young & Co's Brewery plc,  
c/o Fuller, Smith & Turner plc,  
Griffin Brewery,  
Chiswick, W4.  
November 20.

## Charges policy at British Museum

From Sir Robert Sainsbury

Sir, As Chairman of Trustees of the Tate Gallery in 1973 I lost a battle with the then Prime Minister, Edward Heath, regarding the imposition of an entrance charge and, on January 2, 1974 (I was no longer a trustee), a charge was announced, operational from three months later. However, when the Government fell, one of the first acts of the incoming Labour Government was to restore free entry.

I am now deeply saddened to learn ("The high cost of staying free", Arts, November 6) that unless the annual grant to the British Museum for running costs is increased, the Trustees will have to impose an entrance charge. Put another way, the Government has decided upon an entrance charge for the British Museum but is leaving the Trustees to take responsibility in the eyes of the public.

Ever since the British Museum opened its doors in 1759, admission has been free and a very large number of people of all ages and many nationalities have found this accessibility to be a wonderful benefit. The museum is a great educational resource and surely this role must be maintained and encouraged.

It has been shown that entrance charges appreciably reduce visitors. The British Museum is probably the greatest museum of its kind in the world, with more visitors than either the Louvre in Paris or the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. We must take pride in this and do everything in our power to maintain that enviable position.

Given recent correspondence in your columns (November 8, 13, 14) concerning colossal expenditure on millennium celebrations, perhaps free access to the British Museum is one way the Government could, relatively cheaply, enrich life in Britain in the next millennium.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT SAINSBURY,  
Stamford House,  
Stamford Street, SE1.

From Professor Deanna Petherbridge

Sir, Government cuts in grant-in-aid to the British Museum will have a disastrous effect on an already over-stretched institution. I'm thinking particularly of the Prints and Drawings Department, which is the envy of similar departments across the world for its generous access and exhibiting policies and the service it offers to scholars, student groups and visitors. This service depends on expertise from dedicated people who are already working beyond normal hours in staffing the study room, preparing prints and drawings for loans, constructing in-house and touring exhibitions and also writing invaluable scholarly texts.

The Prime Minister said in 1994 that money raised by the lottery would not replace existing government spending. With so much money for capital building programmes, what can be the justification for punitive cuts to the running costs of this unique institution, which will anyway be losing considerable revenue when the British Library departs next year?

Yours faithfully,  
D. PETHERBRIDGE  
(Professor of Drawing),  
Royal College of Art,  
Kensington Gore, SW7.

## A seat in Surrey

From Mrs Sylvia Disley

Sir, Whether or not the Stone of Scone, returned to Scotland with such Pythonesque solemnity last week (report, November 16), was the original one is an arguable point.

However, many may not be aware that there is a Coronation Stone of England standing next to the Guildhall in Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, on which seven Saxon kings of England are said to have been crowned, the last being Ethelred the Unready on April 14, 979. It is beside the Clattern Bridge across the Hogsmill River, a tributary of the Thames, and thousands of people unheedingly walk or drive past it each day.

If the Stone of Scone had been left where it was in the first place, more than 700 years ago, it might now be receiving the same scant attention that is the lot of the Coronation Stone of Kingston and England.

Yours faithfully,  
SYLVIA DISLEY,  
Hampton House,  
Upper Sunbury Road,  
Hampton, Middlesex.

## Cheek to cheek

From Mr Richard Asser

Sir, In 1952 the old Scala cinema in Walton Street, Oxford, was packed for a showing of *Les Enfants du Paradis*. My companion, an undergraduate at St Hilda's, and I were shown to one of the twin seats (letter, November 15) that were a feature of the establishment.

At a moment of high drama on the screen, the cast-iron side of our seat fell off, depositing us both in the aisle. We were just good friends, but the outraged looks of nearby patrons assumed otherwise.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD ASSER,  
Tadmorton Manor,  
Banbury, Oxfordshire.  
November 19.

From Mr Lloyd Caldwell

Sir, Nigella Lawson condemns astrology because it is an offence against science. A pity, then, that her own science is somewhat lacking.

"And since the obstetrician or midwife exerts 60,000 times more gravitational force on the baby being born than the nearest planet..." she writes. My own calculations show, by contrast, that our moon (the nearest "planet" in the terminology of astrologers) exerts about 6,500 times more gravitational force than would a 12-stone midwife at a distance of one metre.

More to the point, how many astrologers assert that the significance of a planet for human life is a consequence of its gravitational attraction? Few, if any.

Yours faithfully,  
LLOYD CALDWELL,  
44 Byron Avenue,  
Camberley, Surrey.  
November 14.

From Mr T. J. Smith

Sir, Nigella Lawson has written an enjoyable and well reasoned essay on why we believe — but with one important fault in the logic.

Faith is not the opposite of reason for science. Else there would be no scientists who believe in God. As it happens, millions do. Faith is the opposite of doubt, not reason. After all, we all have good reason for our faith.

Yours,  
T. J. SMITH (engineer),  
5 Raymond Avenue,  
South Woodford, E18.  
November 13.

## Astrology and belief

From the Suffragan Bishop of Repton

Sir, Nigella Lawson, in "Astrology and the need to believe" (November 13) has surely committed a philosophical solecism.

The answer to the question whether the Universe originated by accident or by design is that we don't know. Belief in God and atheism are both irrational, in the sense that they are beyond reason: both positions require a leap of faith. Astrology, however, is irrational in the sense that it is unscientific.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY REPTON,  
The Diocese of Derby,  
Repton House,  
Lea, Matlock, Derbyshire.

From the Bishop of Rochester

Sir, I am grateful to Nigella Lawson for her sympathetic review of our report, *The Search for Faith & Witness for the Church*. She is wrong, however, about the relation between faith and reason.

Christians have always held that revelation and reason belong together. Reason leads us to a knowledge of God through awareness of the natural world (including our own nature as self-conscious beings). Revelation leads us to a knowledge of God as personal, loving and suffering.

*Credo ut intelligam* (I believe so that I may understand) has ever been the motto of the Church.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL ROFFEN,  
Bishopscourt, Rochester, Kent.  
November 14.

## Daycare for children

From Dr Gillian Pugh

Sir, Allan Levy, QC (Law, November 12), reviews the first five years of the Children Act and concludes, having focused on children in court proceedings, that the Act is, in the main, a success.

One aspect of the Act he was not able to mention concerns daycare for young children under the age of eight: these children, in playgroups, nurseries and with childminders, are a far larger group than any other to be affected by the Act.

The original guidance in the Act on standards of daycare was widely welcomed by the childcare community. Yet, as the Government has attempted to stimulate the growth of daycare to enable parents, mainly mothers, to return to the labour market, standards

have been diluted. In the current moral debate, which has included questions about the care and education of young children, public disquiet about the effect of early nursery care is understandable. Repeated research has shown, however, that there are no ill effects, and many benefits, of nursery care, provided standards are high.

As Government develops its policy on childcare, employment and family life, we urge it to make a positive political commitment to the Children Act and to high-quality daycare provision for young children as a support to parents and family life.

Yours faithfully,  
GILLIAN PUGH  
(Director, Early Childhood Unit,  
National Children's Bureau,  
8 Wakley Street, EC1.  
November 14.

## What's in a name?

From Mrs Clare Blight

Sir, Tim Wilson (letter, November 14) is despondent that his name affords him no literary distinction.

Had he adopted the surname of his spouse — as I carelessly did upon marriage — he might be making a different complaint.

Yours faithfully,  
CLARE BLIGHT,  
The Barn, Church Lane,  
Clyst St Mary, Exeter, Devon.  
November 14.

From Mr Jonathan Rice

Sir, Dr Wilson has my sympathy. All I have to do to get a letter printed in your columns is to wait for a cereal crop failure in the Far East.

Yours faithfully,  
JONATHAN RICE,  
47 Brookhill Road,  
Hythe, Kent.  
November 15.







## OBITUARIES

## LORD BANCROFT

Lord Bancroft, GCB, Head of the Home Civil Service and Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Department, 1978-81, died on November 19 aged 73. He was born on December 23, 1922.

Lord Bancroft was one of the most able and distinguished civil servants of his generation, and his rise to be Head of the Home Civil Service was, if not effortless, then almost inevitable and certainly well merited. He served with great distinction first as director general of establishments and organisation and then as Permanent Secretary in the Department of the Environment. It was his misfortune that the last years of his time in Whitehall, as Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Department and Head of the Home Civil Service, were overshadowed by the arrival of a Prime Minister determined upon a reduction in Civil Service numbers and sceptical about the value of a department which she viewed as being divorced from the realities of actual day-to-day administration. In that sense, he was one of the first — though not the last — casualties of Margaret Thatcher's impatience with all institutions which she saw as being detached from the management of money and resources.

Ian Powell Bancroft was the son of Alfred Ernest Bancroft. He was educated at Coatham School, in Cleveland, and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar (and later an honorary fellow). He served in the Rifle Brigade from 1942 to 1945, and joined the Civil Service in 1947 as one of the "reconstruction" entrants. He was posted to the Treasury as an assistant principal, and was quickly marked out as a "flyer" by being made private secretary to Sir Henry Wilson Smith, then Second Secretary. He served under Sir William Armstrong in the private office of R. A. Butler when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and went with Butler, for whom he had a high regard, as his private secretary when he became Lord Privy Seal in December 1955. Spells in the Cabinet Office and later in the Treasury expenditure divisions were followed in 1964 by his becoming principal private secretary to the Chancellor (first Reginald Maudling and then James Callaghan). He was promoted to under-secretary in 1966 when only 43.

He was serving on the management side of the Treasury when it was moved to become the new Civil Service Department in 1968. Under William Armstrong as Permanent Secretary and Head of the

Home Civil Service, Bancroft took charge of the "machinery of government" division within the CSD. In that capacity he was much involved in the detailed preparations for setting up the giant departments, which were then in fashion, and particularly for the amalgamation of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Public Building and Works into the mammoth Department of the Environment.

When the Heath Government in 1970 decided to go ahead with this huge new conglomerate ministry in Marsham Street, Bancroft was appointed its director general of establishment and organisation on promotion to deputy secretary. The central organisations of three departments with different traditions had to be welded together. Cherished ways of working had to be challenged and discarded. Some saw their personal prospects lessened. The task of managing the amalgamation was complex and burdensome. Nonetheless, Bancroft had by 1972 established the structure of an integrated department, in which land use planning and transport planning were under single ministerial direction, as had long been advocated. Responsibility for government buildings and accommodation was put into the Property Services Agency, which remained part of the DoE. The DoE was thus established as an effectively welded entity.

That task successfully accomplished, it was obvious that Bancroft was destined soon to head a department of his own. Towards the end of 1972 he moved in his existing rank to Customs and Excise, the head of which was shortly to retire. It was, however, a time of unrest in the Civil Service over the Heath Government's pay pause — troubles in which Customs were much concerned — and the preoccupation of William Armstrong with advising the Prime Minister on counter-inflation policy left something of a hiatus at the top of the Civil Service Department.

It was, therefore, decided to create a second Permanent Secretary post in the department, to be responsible for running it on a day-to-day basis; and Bancroft was promoted to fill the position. In it he set himself the task of trying to remove the causes of the ill-feeling that had grown up among civil servants, and had given rise to a widespread view that only by militant action would management be made to take notice of grievances over pay and conditions.

At the end of 1975 Bancroft returned to the Department of the Environment to



succeed Sir David Serpell as its Permanent Secretary. Relations between central and local government were at a difficult juncture. The Layfield report had recommended far-reaching changes in local government finance in the direction of greater financial independence. But local authorities were demonstrating an increased propensity to overspend their agreed public expenditure allocations, and that brought with it suggestions of a need for greater, not less, central government control of local spending. Departmental expenditure also came under pressure as part of the public expenditure cuts from 1976 onwards. Bancroft quickly established good relationships with the leaders of local government and the building industry (which

also came within the DoE's purview); and his close acquaintance with the heads of other departments concerned in varying aspects of local government, built up over years of working with them in Whitehall, was of great help in co-ordinating, from the DoE, the general direction of policy on local government.

The decision of the new Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, to restore responsibilities for transport once again to a separate department which Bancroft had worked so effectively to achieve. He sought to carry through the separation in a way that retained as many of the benefits of the amalgamation as possible, and particularly the preservation of common staff lists, and a common staffing organisation.

The fact that the divorce was accomplished with minimal friction owed much to his direction and to his handling of relationships with the staff affected, and with the staff associations.

When the time came for Sir Douglas Allen (now Lord Croham) to retire as Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Department and Head of the Home Civil Service towards the end of 1977, Bancroft was obviously a strong candidate to succeed him. His appointment was widely expected and warmly welcomed by his peers and colleagues. It seemed to be the crowning achievement of his career in the public service.

His last two years in office, from 1979 to 1981, were not, however, comfortable. Mrs Thatcher's declared determination to improve the efficiency of the Civil Service was inevitably seen as an implicit criticism of existing inefficiency, something which Bancroft, as Head of the Home Civil Service, felt to be much exaggerated and unfair. He was not opposed to a reduction in the size of the Civil Service, and ready to play his part in achieving it; but he felt that a published commitment to a target reduction of 20 per cent over five years, without clear and detailed proposals as to how this was to be achieved, was unsatisfactory and had for Civil Service morale. The Prime Minister's scepticism about the effectiveness and value of the CSD, together with her appointment of a new efficiency unit, headed by an "outsider" (Sir Derek Rayner from Marks & Spencer) and not under the umbrella of the CSD, added to the uncertainty of the relationship between the Prime Minister and the Head of the Home Civil Service. Moreover, Bancroft himself was not in the best of health at this time.

The Prime Minister's decision in November 1981 to abolish the CSD, to divide its functions between the Treasury and a new Manpower and Personnel Office within the Cabinet Office, and to designate the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary of the Cabinet as Joint Heads of the Home Civil Service, meant for Bancroft a premature and unhappy end to his distinguished career as a public servant. He accepted the decision with dignity, and characteristically with more concern for its implications for others than with those for himself.

He had been appointed CB in 1971, created KCB in 1975 and advanced to GCB in 1979; the overall distinction of his Whitehall career was recognised by his being made a life peer in 1982 — here he

was luckier than some later Heads of the Diplomatic Service. In retirement he took on a number of appointments, some commercial (as with his deputy chairmanship of Sun Life) but mostly of a public service or charitable nature.

He used every opportunity presented to him as a member of the House of Lords to defend the values of public service and the good name of the Civil Service with the same tenacity and determination that he had shown while in government. Earlier this year he led an attempt in the House of Lords to stop the Government from privatising the Recruitment and Assessment Services, which culminated in a vote on the issue and a defeat for the Government by a sizeable majority. Bancroft was not the only person to be annoyed when the Government went ahead with its plans regardless, apparently on the principle, *Hoc volo, sic jubeo; sit pro ratione voluntas* ("This I wish, this I order; don't ask me why").

As an official, Ian Bancroft was disciplined and invariably self-controlled; skilful in sizing up a difficult problem quickly; deft and expeditious in the dispatch of business; and effective in negotiation. He was meticulous in planning the handling of a problem so as to make sure that it was resolved in the most effective way, and so as to minimise the scope for the unexpected.

As a man, he was unfailingly approachable, courteous, likeable and understanding; great fun to work with; sensitive more than most to the effects of outside changes on an individual's prospects and hopes, and anxious to soothe as far as possible, yet with an iron hand in the velvet glove where the public interest, as he saw it, so demanded.

He had a major internal operation earlier in his career, and another not long before he retired. Although they must have taken their toll, he nevertheless contrived to stand up to pressure over the years without winking, and both before and after his retirement took upon himself a daunting load of commitments.

While an undergraduate he had some poems published (though he was subsequently said not to recognise quotations from them). Watching, and following, cricket were both keen interests.

In 1950 he married Jean, the daughter of David Richard Swaine, who survives him, together with two sons and a daughter. He was sustained throughout his career by the devoted support of his wife, a happy family life and the unstinting respect and affection of his colleagues and friends.

## PROFESSOR VIC HARRISON

Vic Harrison, Professor of Morbid Anatomy at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, University of London, 1953-72; died on October 24 aged 89. He was born on January 21, 1907.



VIC HARRISON was one of the most distinguished pathologists of his generation. As Professor of Morbid Anatomy at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School he contributed to every aspect of the life of the school and the associated Hammersmith Hospital: the clinical care of patients, postgraduate medical education and research. Collaboration with laboratory-based and clinical colleagues came naturally to him, making his expertise in morbid anatomy and histology freely available to anyone with a problem to which it was relevant.

In research much of his work was collaborative. He worked on distal diseases of the lung with Earl King, and on pulmonary vascular diseases of the lung with Paul Wood, John Goodwin and Robert

Steiner. Histopathologists from all over the world were trained in his department, and he made essential contributions to the educational activities of all departments of the school, notably in the preparation of material for clinical-pathological conferences.

Charles Victor Harrison was educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, where he made his mark not only academically, but also as a gymnast.

He went on to study medicine at University College, Cardiff, and at University College Hospital, London. As a student he had been awarded the Willie Seager gold medal in pathology and, after qualification, he immediately took up an appointment in E. H. Kettle's department of pathology in Cardiff. In 1935, he moved to the newly-founded Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith, where Kettle had been appointed Professor of Pathology.

In 1939 Harrison became senior lecturer in pathology in Liverpool, where he spent the war years, doing his share of fire-watching, but continuing research activities, notably on the rheus factor in obstetrics. He returned to the Postgraduate Medical School of London in Hammersmith in 1946 as a Reader, and in 1953 was appointed Professor of Morbid Anatomy.

In 1963 Harrison became a founder Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists, and in 1967 he was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Coll-

ege of Physicians. In 1972 the University of Wales awarded him a DSc, *honoris causa*.

When he retired from the chair at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School in 1972, Harrison applied for the chair of Pathology at the new University of Life, Nigeria. Here he spent three years setting up a department, training a new generation of students and selecting and preparing his successor. On his return to England he continued for several years acting as a short-term locum pathologist in hospitals in the Home Counties.

In retirement he settled down to enjoy his extra-medical interests. He was an excellent carpenter and a keen small boat sailor. His most ambitious project had been to build a 10 ft sailing dinghy which he sailed for many years. He also took an active interest in history, gardening and ornithology.

Harrison's wife, Olga, whom he married in 1937, died last year. He is survived by a son.

## MARUTHA MENUHIN

Marutha Menuhin, mother of Lord Menuhin, died on November 15 aged 100. She was born on January 7, 1896.



The Menuhins: Marutha (centre) with Yaltah, Yehudi, Hepzibah and Moshe

THE remarkable life of Lord Menuhin has been guided and shaped by two equally remarkable women. One is the great violinist's formidably protective second wife, Diana, whom he married in 1947; the other, whose influence persisted right up to her death last week, was his extraordinary mother, Marutha.

Yehudi Menuhin has described his mother as "unerring in purpose, unhesitating and even ruthless in means". Her discipline and dedication were undoubtedly decisive in nurturing and developing his precocious talent. But there was a price to be paid for the devotion of so exacting a matriarch, and Menuhin's was a childhood with few of the conventional emotional trappings.

Menuhin and his two sisters — all three became professional musicians — were brought up strictly and in isolation, "without toys and playthings", and never went to school. To Marutha Menuhin, self-control was all-important. She was, according to her son, "a passionate and deeply feeling woman, but totally unselfish. There was no hugging. She took pride in standing pain." He never saw her cry.

Lord Menuhin looks back on his unorthodox childhood with warmth and affection, and would never hear a word against his mother. His younger sister, the pianist Yaltah, has less fond memories of growing up. "We were isolated as we travelled around the world with Yehudi," she once complained. "We were not

living the life of childhood at all. Trying to live in public when you're suffering privately is difficult."

In Yaltah's recollection, her mother was a tyrant, responsible not only for neglecting her children but for breaking up her son's first marriage. Those accusations brought Marutha Menuhin unwelcome public attention when they formed part of a controversial account of Yehudi Menuhin's life by the film-maker Tony Palmer, presented first on television in 1990 and then as a book which its subject tried to ban. Menuhin found the charges incomprehensible and unfair.

Marutha Menuhin's origins were mysterious, and she liked to make them more mysterious still. She was born Marutha Sher in the Crimea, of a family belonging to the tiny Karaites sect, Jewish Scriptural fundamentalists who were reputed to have converted from Christianity. Her blonde hair and striking blue eyes, pointed, it was suggested, to Tartar or Circassian blood — as, perhaps, did a streak of fierceness and a

lifelong fascination with knives.

The only one of seven siblings to survive beyond infancy, she was sent with her mother to Palestine in 1904, to escape the pogrom in Russia. Her father stayed behind, and their separation became permanent. It was in Palestine that she encountered her future husband, Moshe Menuhin, but it was only later, in 1914, that they married, after meeting again in America by chance.

Between leaving Jaffa and arriving in Elizabeth, New Jersey, Marutha had added English and French to her original Russian, Yiddish and Hebrew. She was later to learn German, Italian and Spanish as well, and family conversations might be in any or all of those languages.

After settling in America Moshe Menuhin and his wife earned a living as teachers; he rose to be head of the Jewish education board in San Francisco, with her as his assistant. But when the extraordinary talents of their children became apparent, the family

embarked on a nomadic life wholly dedicated to the careers of the three young prodigies.

Moshe Menuhin died in 1968, four years after the family's elder daughter, Hepzibah. Marutha's longevity may have owed something to physical toughness and a rigorous regime. As a young woman she would sleep in her corset to preserve her 22-inch waist. She treated cuts with caustic soda. It was her habit to bathe in ice-cold water mixed with grapefruit skins and a smelly Russian drink called Kvass. She also brewed her own explosive version of Koumiss, a Crimean concoction of mare's milk and, in her daughter-in-law's words, "God alone knows what else".

But what really kept her going was probably her dedication to the cause she held most dear. Her own verdict on her life, delivered in her sole, reluctant contribution to Tony Palmer's film, was straightforward: "I'm grateful you're my son," she told Lord Menuhin. "That covers everything."

Her son and younger daughter survive her.

## PERSONAL COLUMN

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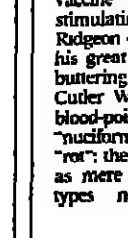
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## COURT THEATRE.

## "THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA"

A Tragedy in Four Acts and an Epilogue  
By BERNARD SHAW.

Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose. That, by the way, is the criticism which, in effect, the oldest of Mr. Shaw's physicians, Sir Patrick Cullen, is always applying to the new-fangled discoveries of his fellow-practitioners. He has seen all these "novelists" before; they have their law of periodicity — say, once in every 15 years — and nothing is altered but the names. Sir Patrick, who stands for bluff cynical common sense on scientific matters, heads a group of half-dozen medical types. There is Sir Ralph Blomfield Bonington — familiarly known as "old B.B." — Court physician (much liked by what he invariably calls "the Family") and plausibly pompous bumbler. He is, as you see, an entirely Molièresque figure. Good easy man, he does not know the difference between a vaccine and an anti-toxin, and is all for stimulating the phagocytes. There is Sir Colenso Ridgdon — just knighted as the curtain rises for his great "openin'" discovery — who is all for butting the bacilli. There is the great surgeon, Cudger Walpole, who in every human ill sees blood-poisoning and is all for cutting out the "infected sac". Physicist he blithely characterises as "mere manual labour". There remain two types not anticipated by Molière: Leo

## ON THIS DAY

November 21, 1906

## The Doctor's Dilemma

The Doctor's Dilemma was Shaw's reply to the critic William Archer who declared that the playwright could not write a death scene. The dying words of Dubedat — "I believe in Rembrandt, Michelangelo and Velasquez" — were held by some critics as blasphemous.

Schustmacher, who has made a fortune in the East by selling advice and drugs for stupor, under the sign "cure guaranteed", and Dr. Blenkinsop, a hard-working general practitioner who has never succeeded in making both ends meet and begs fashionable consultants for their cast-off frockcoats. All these people display their several humours in a Queen Anne-street consulting room, whither they have come to congratulate Sir Colenso Ridgdon on his Birthday Honour...

From Queen Anne-street their line of march takes them to the "Star and Garter" at Richmond, and thence to Louis Dubedat's studio. But who is Louis Dubedat? ... Louis Dubedat is an artist

with a tuberculous lung. Jennifer Dubedat, Louis's wife, has sought out Sir Colenso Ridgdon and, with great difficulty, secured his promise to undertake the case. When Ridgdon consents it is really out of his profound (but entirely discreet) admiration for Jennifer, an idealist from Cornwall, a child of nature, to whom belief in Louis's genius is a religion...

And now Sir Colenso is in a worse dilemma than ever. For he finds that his poor confederate, the morally irreproachable Dr. Blenkinsop, has also a tuberculous lung. Which is he to save? The good Blenkinsop, who is a social failure, or the bad Dubedat who paints good pictures? Good men are fairly common, he argues. Good pictures very rare. And he decides in favour of Dubedat.

But now there is a fresh complication. Jennifer Dubedat's whole life consists in the worship of Louis. If Louis ceased to be her hero, she would commit suicide — yes, indeed, already marked out a certain cliff in Cornwall for that purpose. To prolong Dubedat's life is to ensure that his wife shall sooner or later find him out, and so, have her religion shattered and lose her own life in the bargain. Therefore, for Jennifer's sake even although to the vulgar mind, it may look like murdering a man in the hope of marrying his widow, Sir Colenso must let Louis die.

"Rather hard that of a lad should be killed because his wife has too high an opinion of him" is old Sir Patrick's comment. "Fortunately very few of us are in that predicament..."



**Lifeboats**  
Royal National Lifeboat Institution



# THE TIMES

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TODAY



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BUSINESS EDITOR Lindsay Cook

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 21 1996

## Tecs braced for Budget cut in youth training funds

By Philip Bassett  
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

KENNETH CLARKE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to cut the main government training programme for young people in next week's Budget by up to 20 per cent. Training and Enterprise Councils are bracing themselves for cuts in their funding.

Rumours of cuts in the Tecs' funding have been circulating among training leaders for some time. Based on leaked information from sources close to the Cabinet,

Tec leaders believe that cuts of between 10 per cent and 15 per cent, and perhaps as much as 20 per cent, will be announced in the Budget.

YT, the Government's main programme for school leavers, offers vocational training to 16- and 17-year-olds to the equivalent of GCSE standard. Currently 263,500 young people are on YT, and with Modern Apprenticeships, the programme with which it is linked, costs £669 million.

Even though overall unemployment is continuing to fall, unemployment among young people

remains high, and Tec leaders believe that cuts on such a scale in what they claim is now a successful programme will provoke strong opposition from business, training providers and the opposition.

Today, Gillian Shephard, Secretary of State for Education and Employment, will publish the Government's latest strategic guidance document for Tecs, called *Tec Beyond 2000*, which in effect is a five-year plan on what the Government sees as their future tasks.

The document will strongly emphasise the need for Tecs and

local authorities to work together at local level towards local economic development. It will set out the rationalisation of business services that Tecs help to provide through the Government's Business Links network, and will seek to foster further mergers between Tecs and chambers of commerce, which Michael Heseltine, Deputy Prime Minister, is understood to be pressing for particularly.

The guidance will also attempt to resolve some of the local rivalries between chambers, Tecs and Business Links by making it clear that

the BLs are the "retail arm" of the organisations, which manage their funding, including Tecs.

Chris Humphries, the Tec National Council policy director, said: "Young people are clearly opting for YT and Modern Apprenticeships as their learning route of choice."

Tecs also said that YT was showing "significant" quality improvements, moving away from what they admitted was its earlier reputation as a programme offering low-level skills. The organisation said that in 1995-96, 82 per cent of all the qualifications obtained by YT

participants were at NVQ Level 2 and above — equivalent to GCSE — compared with 37 per cent in 1991.

Sir Garry Johnson, Tec National Council chairman, who will join Mrs Shephard in announcing the new guidance, strongly defended YT, saying: "Government figures show that more than 84 per cent of young people who complete YT either get a job, or go on to continuing full-time education."

With youth unemployment still high, Sir Garry added, "YT offers a real beacon of hope and opportunity."

## Rate and Budget pressures for Clarke

By Janet Bush and Robert Miller

KENNETH CLARKE, the Chancellor, came under further pressure yesterday to resist a giveaway Budget and consider further increases in interest rates after figures suggesting considerable economic buoyancy.

The last batch of key economic statistics before next Tuesday's Budget included strong bank and building society lending, a surge in money supply, a new record for car production and another healthy rise in high street spending.

In the City, stocks and government bonds fell on fears that Mr Clarke will be forced to raise interest rates again, under pressure from the Bank of England. The next meeting on rates is on December 11.

The Office for National Statistics said that retail sales rose 0.4 per cent in October, reversing the 0.3 per cent drop recorded in September. These figures were in line with City forecasts and confirmed that consumer spending is robust. However, there was worry-

rose £3.07 billion in October, compared with an increase of £2.40 billion in September. The BSA said that mortgage lending and consumer credit were both strong, but also that there was now a greater and more widespread appetite for finance within industry.

The Building Societies Association said net mortgage advances in October were £1.3 billion, compared with £1.1 billion in September, while approvals were up sharply at £3.9 billion, compared with £3.5 billion. Gross advances rose £324 million to £3.8 billion.

Adrian Coles, director-general of the BSA, said new lending to first-time buyers and people trading up was much higher than at the start of the year. However, he added that, while the recovery in mortgage lending was soundly based, the 0.25 per cent rise in base rates at the end of October, along with the approaching Budget, may have introduced some uncertainty into the market, which could affect lending in the next month or so.

"The Chancellor's overriding aim in his Budget next week should therefore be for economic stability," he said. The BSA also reported an inflow of savers' funds of £928 million in October, compared with £512 million in September. It suggested that fears of a stock market "correction" may have driven would-be equity investors back to the haven of building society savings accounts.

Mr Coles noted that there was usually an up-turn in savings at this time of year, as people began to save for Christmas, but that October's inflow was more than twice as much as in the previous month and the highest since September last year. He said: "Societies' success may reflect investors' caution over personal equity plans over widespread comment about the possibility of share prices falling, but it is also related to the attractive interest rates available on many building society products."

UK production of cars accelerated 39.3 per cent last month to record its highest October total. The figure for October was 179,963, compared with 129,192 in October 1995.



Gerry Robinson rejected calls for a demerger of Granada's television side

## Granada impresses City with handling of Forte

By Alasdair Murray

A YEAR on from the launch of its bid for Forte, Granada, the media and hotels company, impressed the City yesterday by fulfilling its promises and delivering a 37 per cent increase in full-year profits, before tax and exceptional costs, to £480 million.

At the time of the £3.9 billion bid, Granada, which now controls businesses ranging from Happy Eaters to *Coronation Street*, set itself a profit target of an extra £100 million from the Forte businesses by the end of 1997.

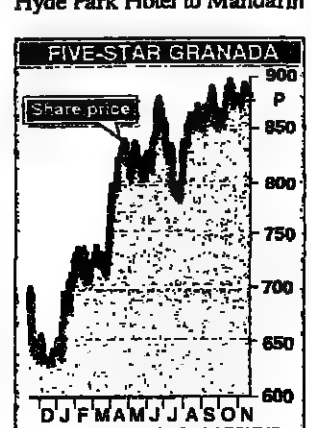
The company yesterday disclosed that it had raised profits by £40 million in the first eight and half months since winning control of Forte — well above analysts' expectations.

However, Granada shares fell 10p, to 882½p, after a market rumour that the company was interested in buying Accor, the French hotels company, although Charles Allen, Granada's chief executive, flatly denied the speculation.

Some City critics were also disappointed that Gerry Rob-

inson, chairman, again rejected demerger of the media side and said that Granada had no plans to sell its 10.8 per cent of BSkyB, the satellite broadcaster, in the near future.

The hotel division, acquired in the Forte takeover, recorded profits of £168 million, a 53 per cent rise on a like-for-like basis. Profits of the Exclusive chain of hotels, which Granada is selling, grew by 60 per cent to £31 million. Granada sold the Hyde Park Hotel to Mandarin



Oriental International for £86 million this week.

The media division, including the Granada and LWT television franchises, lifted its profits 17 per cent, to £163 million. *Coronation Street* branding deals, including sponsorship by Cadbury Schweppes, added £8 million in revenue.

The restaurant division increased operating profits by 80 per cent, to £217 million, aided by inclusion of former Forte businesses, such as Little Chef. Granada said that Welcome Break, the motorway service chain, had increased profits by 39 per cent and is set for disposal early next year. Rental division profits rose by 3 per cent, to £126 million.

Exceptional costs were £76 million, including £73 million for a reorganisation of Forte businesses involving nearly 600 job losses. Granada said there will be no more charges. The total dividend rises by 11 per cent, to 13p. A final payout of 8.765p is due on April 1.

Pennington, page 29

## Bill Gates gets 3% stake in Chiroscience

By Paul Durman

BILL GATES, the founder and chairman of Microsoft, is to take a 3 per cent stake in Chiroscience as part of the biotechnology company's \$120 million acquisition of Darwin Molecular Corporation, an American genetic engineering firm.

Mr Gates and Paul Allen, Microsoft's co-founder, each own 14 per cent of Darwin, which like Microsoft is based in Seattle. The all-share deal, announced yesterday, will give Mr Gates, who is a director of Darwin, a holding of a little more than 3 per cent in the Chiroscience equity.

Chiroscience is one of Britain's largest biotech companies, valued in the stock market at nearly £300 million. Its first drug, a painkiller, has just been launched in Spain, but Chiroscience is working on a local anaesthetic and cancer drugs that are potentially more important.

John Padfield, chief executive of Chiroscience, said the deal with Darwin would give the company access to many new drug candidates,

and to a "world class toolbox" of skills that will help it to develop its existing products.

Darwin works on an earlier stage of the drug development process, identifying the genes responsible for diseases. It also has expertise in molecular biology and combinatorial chemistry. Chiroscience hopes that Darwin will enable it to improve its MMP inhibitors, an important class of arthritis and cancer drugs.

Dr Padfield said: "It really is a case of 1 plus 1 making so much more." He said Mr Gates took part in the merger talks, and added: "He is very, very keen on [Darwin's] science."

Chiroscience will issue around 19 million shares to pay for Darwin — the exact number will depend on its average share price in the first two weeks of December. Yesterday Chiroscience's shares rose 10p to 358½p.

David Galas, Darwin's chief scientific officer, will become an executive director of Chiroscience. Ronald Cape, co-founder and chairman of Darwin, will also join the board.

## BUSINESS TODAY

STOCK MARKET INDICES			
FTSE 100	3962.8	(-15.3)	
FTSE All share	1948.57	(-5.51)	
Nikkei	21185.56	(+253.78)	
New York			
Dow Jones	6427.04	(+29.44)*	
S&P Composite	763.53	(+1.77)*	
US RATE			
Federal Funds	5 1/8%	(5 1/8%)	
Long Bond	100 1/8%	(100 1/8%)	
Yield	6.45%	(6.45%)	
LONDON MONEY			
3-mth Interbank	8 1/4%	(8 1/4%)	
Life long gilt			
future (Dec)	110 1/4	(110 1/4)	
STERLING			
New York			
\$	1.8785*	(1.8770)	
London			
\$	1.8775	(1.8753)	
DM	3.5120	(3.5178)	
FF	8.4985	(8.5151)	
Sfr	2.1232	(2.1244)	
Yen	165.46	(165.55)	
£ index	92.0	(92.3)	
DOLLAR			
London			
DM	1.4880*	(1.5040)	
FF	3.0820*	(3.0840)	
Sfr	1.2658*	(1.2700)	
Yen	111.25*	(111.52)	
\$ index	95.9	(96.1)	
Tokyo close Yen 111.17			
NORTH SEA OIL			
Brent 15-day (Jan)	\$23.45	(\$24.20)	
GOLD			
London close	\$378.15	(\$378.45)	

## Power cut

National Power, the generator, suffered a 24 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £194 million in the six months to the end of September, partly because of a £57 million charge over the failed bid for Southern Electric. A 20 per cent fall in output is expected. Page 28

## Racing ahead

British car production rose 39 per cent in October thanks to a surge in exports and a steady home market. Page 32

## Majority favour higher public spending

By Janet Bush  
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A MAJORITY of the British public say they would support higher public spending on health and education even if this would lead to higher taxes for them personally, a report published jointly by the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) and Social and Community Planning Research says today. The report shows that 64 per cent of the 1,200 people surveyed would

approve of higher spending on health and 52 per cent on education, even if taxes were raised. Almost four of every ten people feel the same about spending on the police.

The IFS said: "People's attitudes seem to be driven by a combination of self-interest and a sense of the common good. In particular, many richer individuals viewed higher spending on education as in the national interest even if they did not believe that their own household would directly benefit from

this." Richer people seemed inclined to favour higher spending on health and education even when financed through income-related taxes.

The study found that parents who send their children to private schools seem to be most supportive of improvements in the state education system. This, it is suggested, was because they had opted only reluctantly for private schooling, feeling that they had been faced with little choice.

□ The Adam Smith Institute's Budget

submission published today urges the Chancellor to abolish or phase out capital gains tax, end inheritance tax, reduce excise duties on alcohol and extend childcare tax relief to small employers. The Institute also advocates tax relief on home improvements that increase living space. This, it says, would decrease the need for expanding families to move and reduce pressure on the green belt.

Pennington, page 29

HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNT

Our cheque book is attracting a lot of interest

5.20%

- Interest paid monthly (5.33% gross compounded annually)
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## Dawson confident despite a 13% fall

By Sarah Cunningham

DAWSON INTERNATIONAL, the knitwear group best known for Pringle cashmere sweaters, suffered a 13 per cent drop in pre-tax profits to £7.3 million in the six months ended September 28. There was a 3 per cent fall in sales to £154.3 million from £168.6 million.

Derek Finlay, chairman, said yesterday that despite the latest profits dip, "the turnaround at Dawson International is now proceeding on course."

He said sales of Pringle's new Faldu collection are going well and that the main cause of the fall in group sales in the first half was a slow start to the winter season in America, where the discount stores have been slow to take delivery from J.E. Morgan, its thermal underwear subsidiary.

Mr Finlay said that retail sales of the goods are going well, "so we expect to see full delivery of orders in hand".

Construction of a cashmere dehairing plant in Bantou, Inner Mongolia, has begun. It is intended to protect the group's long-term supply of top-quality Chinese raw white cashmere.

Earnings fell to 3.1p a share from 3.6p but the interim dividend has been held at 1.5p, payable on January 10. Net debt was reduced by £9.5 million year-on-year to £74.3 million. Net gearing was pulled back to 50 per cent from 54 per cent.



Derek Finlay, chairman, with Davina Kruse, a model dressed in part of the company's latest Pringle range

## National Power warns of big reduction in output

By Christine Buckley, Industrial Correspondent

NATIONAL POWER yesterday gave warning of a substantial fall in its output and disclosed a £57 million charge for its abortive attempt to buy a regional electricity company.

The country's largest generator, which earlier this year was forced to sell off 4,000 megawatts of power stations, said that its output would fall by 20 per cent by the end of its financial year in March as the generating market becomes more competitive. Its one-off charge for the blocked move on Southern Electric cut pre-tax profits for the half year to September

30 by 24 per cent, to £194 million. Most of the charge — £52 million — came from depreciation of a stake that National Power took in Southern Electric before the Government barred a takeover.

However, the generator had happier experiences with overseas operations, which, after some time of low delivery, have started to show profit growth. At the halfway stage, international activities contributed £23 million to profits, up from £6 million for 1995.

Keith Henry, chief executive, said that National Power's international interests were starting to deliver what they had promised. The company

has predicted a contribution of £70 million for the full year and £145 million for the following year.

National Power spent more than £600 million on overseas projects last year. Such spending is unlikely to be repeated in the short term, but the company is committed to having 40 per cent of its assets overseas by the end of the decade. At present, direct ownership of overseas plant amounts to about 16 per cent of National Power assets.

In the UK, the company aims to maintain a market share of between 20 and 23 per cent as more electricity is generated by other companies. In

the period to September 30, however, its market share was 27 per cent.

After the veto by Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, of both National Power's bid for Southern Electric and PowerGen's bid for Midlands Electricity, National

Power is resigned to a domestic market in which little growth is possible. However, Mr Henry said that talks were progressing with a couple of regional companies to join forces before 1998 and the opening of the domestic market to competition.

The interim dividend, payable on January 14, rises by 11 per cent, to 6p.

## IoD rules out public support for Tories

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

BRITAIN'S company directors want the Conservatives to win the general election, leaders of the Institute of Directors said yesterday as they launched their pre-election business manifesto.

But in spite of acknowledging the political preference of most of its members, the IoD refused to give public support to the Conservatives.

Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, who will address the IoD's annual dinner next week, believes that business should not attempt to maintain a position of political neutrality in the run-up to the election, but should fully support the Conservatives as the party best suited to it.

Tim Melville-Ross, the IoD's Director-General, accepted yesterday that the institute's refusal to give support to any particular political party would disappoint Mr Lang and other ministers.

While he insisted that the IoD would work with any elected government, he acknowledged that most of the institute's 37,000 company-director members were likely to be Conservative supporters and that they would want the party to continue its post-1979 unbroken run.

Ministers are likely to be particularly annoyed that the free-market IoD felt unable publicly to support the Conservatives' re-election, particularly since its leaders acknowledge privately that most of the measures it is seeking in its business manifesto and a special version for small firms are in the main closely in line with the Conservatives' policy agenda.

Emphasising that business competitiveness is the key to Britain's future prosperity, the IoD said that the next government should maintain a stable economy, stay out of a single currency "for the foreseeable future", retain Britain's opt-out from the EU social chapter and resist other European social law, reject a minimum wage and continue to minimise regulations.

## Ford drops BDDP as agency

By Jason Nisbet

BDDP, the Anglo-French advertising group that GGT Group is buying for £105 million, has been hit by the defection of an account worth \$50 million a year.

Wells Rich Greene, the New York agency that GGT describes as the jewel in BDDP's crown, has lost the corporate advertising account for Ford, the motor group. The business, which has annual revenues of \$50 million and generates an estimated profit of \$6 million, has gone to Ogilvy & Mather, which is part of WPP Group.

The loss comes at an embarrassing time for GGT. Mike Greene, its chief executive, and Mark Baylis, its finance director, have been touring institutional investors drumming up backing for the BDDP merger, which will triple GGT's size.

The advertising group proposes to finance the deal through a rights issue, raising more than £55 million, and its shares have been suspended because of the size of the deal.

The loss of the Ford account will mean that GGT will wipe out the benefits GGT has been promising from moving Wells Rich Greene's Manhattan offices to less expensive accommodation. BDDP recently completed the buyout of Financial Dynamics, the UK public relations firm, in a deal which gave senior staff bonus payments of £300,000 each.

## TOURIST RATES

	Single	Double
Australia	230	204
Canada	187	171
France	54	50
Germany	234	214
Italy	102	94
Japan	116	104
Spain	116	104
Switzerland	225	204
Turkey	174	164
USA	174	164

Rates for small demonstration bank notes only as supplied by Barclay's Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques. Rates as at date of trading yesterday.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### OFT delays ruling on Northern Electric

THE Office of Fair Trading has delayed deciding whether a hostile takeover of Northern Electric by CE Electric, of America, should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The OFT has extended its consideration period by 15 days, to December 16. Doubts over whether the takeover will be allowed arise largely from the poor credit rating of CalEnergy, the majority partner in CE Electric.

Political doubts also surround both this bid and the agreed bid by Dominion Resources, of Virginia, for East Midlands Electricity, given the proximity of a general election. Energy, the US utility based in New Orleans, yesterday ended speculation that it was about to launch a bid for London Electricity, confirming that the two companies had held exploratory talks but saying that discussions had now ended. Patrick Sweeney, a spokesman for the US utility, refused to say on what grounds the talks had failed. London Electricity offered a similarly terse response.

### Go-ahead for Go-Ahead

GO-AHEAD, the bus and train operator, has been shortlisted to tender for the ThamesLink rail franchise through Govia, a joint venture with VIA-GTI, the multinational transport group in France. ThamesLink is regarded as one of the most lucrative franchises, carrying commuters between Brighton and Bedford via the centre of London. Go-Ahead recently won the London-Hereford Thames Trains franchise, which takes in Oxford and Gatwick. It is also the second largest private bus operator in London.

### Network prices to fall

PRICES paid by Mercury Communications, the cable companies and other telecommunications operators for using British Telecom's network will fall by 12 per cent over last year, Ofcom, the industry regulator, said yesterday. The watchdog said that the reduction "reflects the downward movement of costs in telecommunications". However, analysts said that the reduction will have only a small effect on BT's income and potential savings for competitors.

### Expansion hits Eidos

EIDOS, the computer games developer, returned sales of £205 million (£26,000) in the half year to September 30, after a full six-month contribution from Centregold, which it bought for £17 million in March. However, the expansion also brought pre-tax losses to an expected £4.71 million (£364,000 loss) after much higher administration expenses and heavy redundancy costs stemming from the acquisition. Losses were 38.4p per share (0.13p loss). There is again no dividend.

### Bunce in shares spree

MARK BUNCE, chief executive of Country Casuals, the fashion retailer, has bought 75,000 shares in the company at 68p a share, a total cost of £51,000. The move came a day after the company gave warning that its annual profits would be "materially below forecasts" after a "significant deterioration" in trading at two of its divisions since its interim results were reported on October 9. The shares fell from 100p to 64p on Tuesday, but finished up 8p, at 72p, yesterday.

### Abbey in private bank

ABBEY NATIONAL, the former building society turned bank, yesterday launched an international private banking operation in a joint venture with Hambros Bank and Dah Sing Financial Holdings, a Hong Kong company. The DAH Private Bank will provide private banking services and investment advice to clients with liquid assets of more than £150,000. Abbey National and Hambros are to invest £6.6 million each in the new venture.

### Tax appeals reform plea

BRITISH tax appeals involve a baffling maze of provisions that need overhauling, according to the Tax Law Review Committee. In the direct tax field, the committee believes that there must be reform to equip the appeals tribunals that self-assessment will bring. The committee's recommendations include improvements in selecting members to local tribunals in direct tax appeals and changes in the way appeals are allocated in the High Court to ensure a core of judges with tax experience.

### Seasonal slowdown

VCI, the video, book and audio publishing group, said that the Christmas shopping season had so far been slower than last year. The company said that in the first ten months of this year trade was ahead of expectations, but since then, "the early indications are that the critical Christmas shopping season has been slower than last year to gather full momentum in the markets in which we operate". VCI added that it was still confident that its objectives for 1996 were achievable.

### Candle firm creates jobs

A £16 million investment by an American-owned candle firm is to create 260 jobs in Britain, it was announced yesterday. CCW Manufacturing will open a new factory in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, making specialty candles for the European market. The investment, the largest by an overseas firm in Cumbria for 30 years, includes a government grant of nearly £1 million.

## Public Consultation

### Control of Regional Television Licences by United News & Media

The Independent Television Commission is inviting public comment on whether the continued holding of the regional Channel 3 licences for the South and South-East of England by Meridian Broadcasting Limited and for the East of England by Anglia Television Limited, which are controlled by United News & Media (UN&M), operates against the public interest. The issue arises because UN&M also controls The Express, The Express on Sunday (formerly The Sunday Express) and the Daily Star, and certain local newspapers which circulate in the East of England (Anglia TV) region.

The matters to which the ITC must have regard in reaching a determination on this issue include: the desirability of promoting plurality of ownership and diversity in sources of information, certain economic benefits specifically resulting from the merger, and the effect of the merger on the proper operation of the broadcasting and newspaper markets.

Further details are contained in a press release available from the ITC. Comments should be sent to the Secretary, ITC, 33 Foley Street, London W1P 7LB by 13 December.

itc  
Independent Television Commission



## CABLE & WIRELESS & SATELLITE & FIBRE OPTICS & MOBILE & DIGITAL & BROADBAND & ENTERTAINMENT & INTERNET

Maybe we should expand our name.

After all, we're certainly developing our worldwide business.



Cable & Wireless has delivered a strong competitive performance during the first half of the year. We have achieved impressive headline growth with turnover ahead by 14% and efficiency has continued to improve, with operating margins up 2%. Cash flow increased by £221 million and exceeded the billion pound mark for the first time.

As indicated by the financial results, Cable & Wireless - operating in over 50 countries - maintains its drive to be a world leader in communications technology and customer service. The past six months have seen major developments for the company.

In the UK, we announced our intention to form a new company Cable & Wireless Communications from a merger of the operations of Mercury Group, Nynex, CableComms Group, Bell Callmedia and Videotron Holdings. Cable & Wireless Communications will be able to provide fixed and mobile telephone, broad-

band data transmission, entertainment, Internet access and interactive services in a single integrated package.

In Germany, we announced that our alliance with VEBA will be strengthened by a further partnership with the utilities company RWE to realign our position in Europe's biggest telecommunications market.

In Australia, Optus delivered impressive results, four and a half years after start-up, and is now in a strong position to capitalise on its position in a rapidly growing communications market.

In Hong Kong, AsiaSat reported record half-year profits, and looked forward to further growth over the full year. The £61 million raised by the disposal of a 10% share in AsiaSat as part of the company's flotation on the New York and Hong Kong stock exchanges demonstrates our continued ability to realise value from our investments.

## INTERIM REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE 6 MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1996

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS		
Turnover of the company and its subsidiaries	£1,942m	+9%
Turnover including share of associates	£1,401m	+14%
Operating profit	£746m	+17%
Pre-tax profit excluding exceptional items	£673m	+9%
Earnings per share excluding exceptional items	14.3p	+10%
Interim dividends per share	3.4p	+10%

Notes: Turnover of the company and its subsidiaries is measured on the basis of the IAS 18 standard. Operating profit is measured on the basis of the IAS 18 standard. Earnings per share is measured on the basis of the IAS 18 standard. Interim dividends per share is measured on the basis of the IAS 18 standard.



CABLE & WIRELESS



□ Robinson's no-sale strategy vindicated □ Tokyo's Big Bang could benefit investors □ Economy does not need fiscal boost

## Real life begins at Forte

□ IN some cases, the share price tells its own story. Granada Group's hostile takeover bid for Forte was launched a year ago tomorrow. The market took fright, as markets will when faced with the unexpected, and sent Granada's share price back from just short of £7 to below 650p.

The fear was, rightly, that Granada would have to pay more than the £3.3 billion then offered and, quite wrongly, that Gerry Robinson would overpay, overstretch his balance sheet and end up another victim of 1980s-style corporate ambition.

A year later the market reacted to a superb set of figures from Granada by sending the shares into reverse again — not by so much, and this time on the wild suggestion that the group would shortly be moving to take over the debt-plagued French caterer Accor. Over the previous year two more unexpected things have also happened. Granada shares have climbed by almost 40 per cent, a staggering rise for a FT-SE 100 company, and Mr Robinson, contrary to pledges made at the time of the bid, has sold only one of Forte's upmarket Exclusive Hotels.

These promises were made to assuage the City's fears over the £4 billion of debt the Forte purchase left Granada nursing. This column suggested then that Mr Robinson might not be too

keen to sell. Since then the market has seemingly shaken off its fear of Granada's debt, still £3.5 billion, and those properties have risen sharply in value. For example, the Hyde Park that went for £86 million this week had a book value of just £70 million. Now, scale that increase up to take in the entire Exclusive business, book value at the time of the bid £780 million.

Yesterday's figures show why Mr Robinson should indeed not have been in any hurry to sell, over and above that asset appreciation. The £100 million in savings promised from Forte's business could be surpassed — Granada is already £40 million of the way there, ahead of schedule. The figures show the potential still achievable — occupancy rates for London and UK provincial hotels, at 86 and 72 per cent, are not that special, yet those hotels have achieved 29 and 19 per cent profits increases, respectively.

The clear conclusion is that the Forte business was still being very badly run several years into the much-vaunted efficiency programme initiated by Sir Rocco

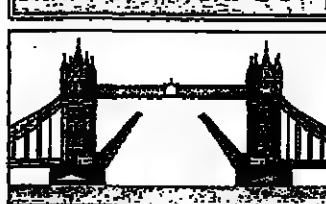
Forte. This was what the City believed, even if fund managers were publicly pilloried for selling out to Granada.

Still to come is a profitable demerger of the TV interests, which Mr Robinson significantly did not rule out in due course — a couple of years, perhaps, always assuming the taste of the markets has not by then turned back in favour of conglomerates. The dip in the share price yesterday, accompanied by figures so far ahead of expectations, suggests the City has not yet taken into account the benefits still to come. When it does, the share price will surely rise again.

### Japan's tiddlers overtake the whales

□ WHICH is the world's biggest bank, in terms of assets under management? Come on, come on, no conferring. No, not the recently merged Bank of Tokyo and Mitsubishi. The biggest bank, by that measure, is the Japanese Post Office, an odd fact indicative of the chronically protected and antiquated financial

PENNINGTON



regime in Tokyo. Now we are promised Japan's Big Bang, although cynics wonder how sweeping the changes will be.

But one has already happened. From the start of this year Japanese pension funds have been allowed to buy OTC, or Over The Counter, stocks, the fastest-growing sector of the moribund Japanese stock market. The OTC was set up 15 years ago as a junior exchange for smaller, fast-growth companies. Bureaucracy, and a Japanese passion for planned investment, had tended to funnel funds towards the big banks and industrial groups that make up the main stock market. Smaller companies had been deprived of capital, at least until main mar-

ket faltered in the early 1990s. Since then Japanese OTC companies have managed 7 to 8 per cent annualised earnings increases. While share prices have shot up, earnings multiples still compare favourably with the first-line companies. For a comparison, OTC companies sell on 37 times this year's earnings — relax, this is Japan, such numbers are normal here — while the equivalent of our FT-SE 100 are on a multiple of 48.

Research by Invesco, which runs the Japan Discovery Trust specialising in smaller stocks, shows that the bottom half of the Tokyo exchange, including the OTC market, now has a quoted value bigger than the entire Hong Kong market and not far short of the Swiss stock exchange. OTC companies by their nature tend to be in growth areas such as the service industries, telecoms, multimedia and specialist retail.

As well as the pension funds, the smaller investors are coming in — these are now 40 per cent invested in the OTC and just 20 per cent in the major stocks. If something approaching Big

Bang happens in Tokyo, this will at the least cut such investors' dealing costs and allow them to increase that weighting.

### Warning signs, for any Chancellor

□ THE last batch of economic figures before next Tuesday's Budget could not be sending a clearer signal to a Chancellor.

A Lawson-style pre-election give-away is the last thing this economy needs. In October, unemployment plunged, inflation jumped, retail spending continued rising, tax receipts reached bumper proportions and the money supply surged as banks and building societies found consumers and companies keen to borrow. Beware of panickers who draw comparison with the boom conditions of the late 1980s.

We are not seeing anything like that kind of overheating. But this economy is rolling along perfectly nicely without a big fiscal boost. If it were not for the prospect of an election, the idea of tax cuts wouldn't even figure. The Chancellor has long been

urging his more excitable colleagues to rely on a steady improvement in the economy to bring back the feel good factor rather than tax sweeteners.

Now, the economy is delivering in spades and tax cuts look not only cynical but increasingly dangerous. They would go down very badly with the financial markets, and the price would inevitably be paid in higher interest rates. The only way the Chancellor can stop the bandwagon for tighter money getting out of hand, sterling soaring and everyone suffering is to continue his highly effective practice of delivering political aplomb and no substance on Budget day.

### Polls apart

□ THE Institute for Fiscal Studies has turned up an apparent paradox: the public wants higher government spending even if this means taxes have to rise, but most people think their own tax bill is already too high. The same paradox preceded the last election, and explains why the pollsters' forecasts were so badly wrong. Try this simple experiment. Approach the man or woman in the street, clutching clipboard, and ask if they want better hospitals and schools. Then ask them, in the anonymity of the polling booth, whether they wish to pay for them.

## C&W may cut stake in HK Telecom

By ERIC REGULY

CABLE AND WIRELESS would consider reducing its stake in HongKong Telecom, and sees the merit in making One-2-One, the mobile phone company, part of its new cable group, Dick Brown, chief executive, said yesterday.

Mr Brown, the American executive who replaced James Ross in the summer, said that determining the strategy of 58 per cent-owned HongKong Telecom, C&W's biggest company, is a priority before the colony reverts to Chinese control in June.

Analysts have suggested that C&W may reduce its holding in HongKong Telecom in exchange for greater access to China, the world's fastest growing telecoms market. "If done correctly, it may well make sense," Mr Brown said. It is known that regional and national Chinese telephone companies are putting pressure on C&W to give them a link with HongKong Telecom, which has a monopoly on Hong Kong's international telephone traffic. Analysts said that C&W could appease them by selling them a stake in HongKong Telecom.

C&W, however, wants to retain control of HongKong Telecom, which accounts for about two-thirds of the group's operating profit. The question is whether C&W would have

effective control if its holding slips below 50 per cent.

Mr Brown said that C&W's other priority is to complete the integration of Mercury Communications, which is 80 per cent owned by C&W, with Nynex, Bell CableMedia and Videotron, the three cable companies. The new group, to be called Cable and Wireless Communications, will be 53 per cent owned by C&W and is to be floated.

Mr Brown said there are compelling reasons to make One-2-One, which is owned equally by C&W and US West, the American cable and media company, part of C&W Communications. "I've said that no wireline company on earth can do without wireless capability," he said.

C&W reported a pre-tax profit, excluding exceptional items, of £673 million in the half-year to September 30, up 9 per cent on turnover of £2.94 billion, also up 9 per cent. The results were in line with analysts' forecasts. A 29 per cent rise in Mercury's operating profits, to £130 million, were behind the earnings rise.

Earnings per share before exceptionals were 14.3p against 13p and the interim dividend, to be paid on February 28, rises 10 per cent to 3.4p.

Times, page 30

### Health firm seeks £45m to fund deal

By ERIC REGULY

BIOCOMPATIBLES, the fast-growing medical materials and coatings company, plans to raise £45.5 million in a rights issue, its fourth cash call since last year, to help to fund its latest acquisition.

The four-for-23 rights issue at 500p a share brings the amount raised since 1995, when the company was floated on the London Stock Exchange, to about £85 million. The shares, floated at 170p, closed at 602½ p, up 21½ p.

Biocompatibles said that most of the new money will be used to fund the purchase of Divysios Solutions, a Canadian company that develops stents, the devices placed in constricted blood vessels to keep them open. Biocompatibles estimates the global stent market at US\$1 billion a year.

Biocompatibles will pay Divysios an initial US\$14 million. Divysios will use the cash to subscribe to the rights issue.

### Apta agrees £13m bid by Exceler

By MARTIN BARRON

THE consolidation of the private nursing home sector gathered pace yesterday with a £13.4 million agreed bid for Apta Healthcare by Exceler Health Care, the UK subsidiary of Sun, of America.

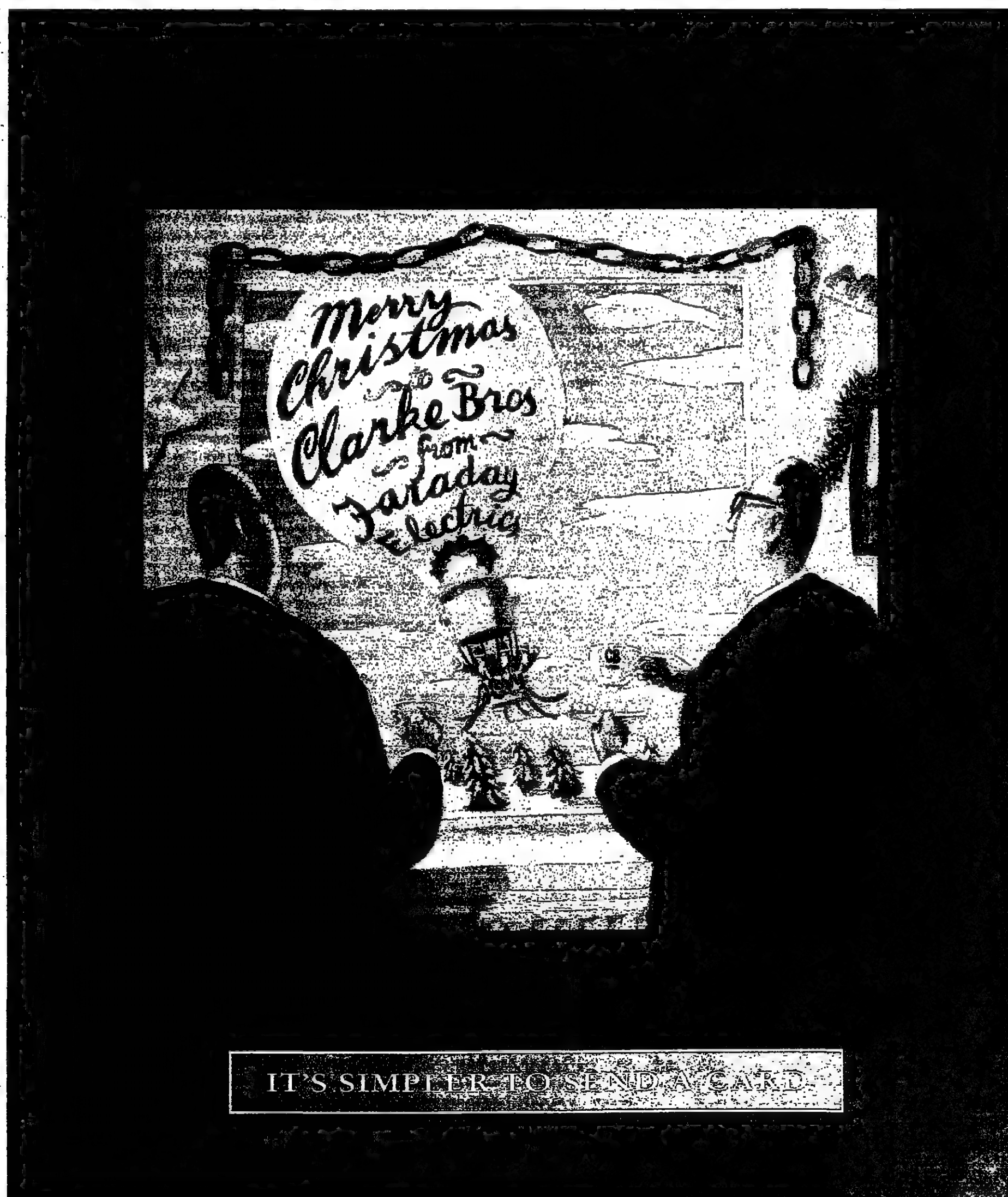
The combined business will rank among Britain's top five nursing home companies. Apta operates 33 nursing and residential support homes with 1,294 registered beds. Exceler operates 43 homes with 2,123 beds.

Exceler is offering 17½ p for each Apta share, against yesterday's unchanged stock market price of 16½ p. The offer represents a 7.7 premium to the closing price on November 14, the last day before Apta announced it was in talks with a potential bidder.

The bidder has received irrevocable undertakings from directors of Apta and other investors to accept the offer in respect of 57 per cent of the ordinary shares and 26 per cent of the warrants.

In the year to April 30 Apta earned pre-tax profits of £1.5 million on turnover of £11.79 million. Net assets were £10.49 million at April 30. Since the last financial year-end Apta has acquired three homes with a total of 47 beds at a cost of £1.57 million and entered into operating leases in respect of a further three homes containing 179 beds.

Sun, a US provider of long-term and specialist care, operates 153 care homes with about 18,700 beds.



If you run a small business and you'd like to say "Thank You" to your customers this Christmas, a card is the best way to get your message across.

It provides a nice personal touch that's warm and friendly without being over the top. And, unlike a business card which usually goes straight into the bottom of a drawer or

the waste-paper bin, your card will be a thoughtful reminder of your services right up to Twelfth Night.

Post your cards (using our colourful festive stamps) and

Royal Mail could help your company to

have a more prosperous New Year.

A card makes everyone's Christmas.

JOIN NOW FROM JUST £39  
To join, call from 0800 444 445  
and ask for catalogue 0196.  
Homebased, homebased.



STOCK MARKET

MICHAEL CLARK

# Railtrack shares enjoy a whistle-stop ride

A TWO-WAY pull has developed in shares of Railtrack, which has been one of the big success stories for investors among the top 100 companies so far this year.

The price enjoyed a whistle-stop ride yesterday as almost 8.5 million shares changed hands. The share price climbed 25p to a new high of 344p on the back of positive comments from NatWest Securities, the broker. That compares with the 199p shares were floated at in May after privatisation. Behind the rise has been the hidden strength of the group's property portfolio which has come to be realised since the summer.

NatWest said interim figures demonstrated that Railtrack was ahead of expectations in terms of operating performance, cost reduction, property portfolio value and cash generation. It has raised its pre-tax profit forecast for 1997 by £5 million to £305 million and for 1998 by £10 million to £340 million.

But Credit Lyonnais Laing, a rival broker, takes the view the price has run far enough and is vulnerable to the imposition of a windfall tax by a Labour government. It urges clients to switch into the water utilities which, by comparison, are undervalued and offer a better return.

Water shares were finding the going difficult yesterday with falls recorded in Anglian, 6p to 567.5p, United Utilities, 4.5p to 602.5p, and Wessex, 3p to 367.5p.

Wall Street's overnight record-breaking run had only a temporary effect on London where share prices gave up an early 10.9 lead to close lower on the day. A setback for gilts on the back of some worse than expected money supply figures pulled the rug from under investors and effectively suppressed any remaining hopes they might have had that the Chancellor might peg interest rates. October retail sales also indicated that inflationary pressures were continuing to grow.

In the event, the FT-SE 100 ended 15.3 points down at 3,962.8 as total turnover reached 712 million shares.

Eurotunnel slipped another 2p to 86p, reflecting the delay in re-opening the link after this week's fire. Fears are growing that services could be disrupted for months while repairs are made. WH Smith bounced back with a rise of 11p



Gordon Campbell, left, and Howard Evans of Courtaulds

at 430p. The shares were hit on Tuesday by claims that the group was about to issue a gloomy trading update.

British Energy rose 25p to 135.5p on hopes for a positive performance when the group unveils figures this morning. Brokers such as NatWest Securities are looking for pre-tax profits of £25 million. The rumoured dawn raid for Imp-

dened. But the damage had been done and the shares finished 10p lower at 882.5p. The profits setback at National Power was worse than expected and the shares finished 18p lower at 435p. Half-year profits towards the top end of expectations at Cable and Wireless failed to cut much ice with brokers and the price slipped 1.5p to 481.5p.

Northern Foods firmed

at 430p. The shares were hit on Tuesday by claims that the group was about to issue a gloomy trading update.

But the damage had been done and the shares finished 10p lower at 882.5p. The profits setback at National Power was worse than expected and the shares finished 18p lower at 435p. Half-year profits towards the top end of expectations at Cable and Wireless failed to cut much ice with brokers and the price slipped 1.5p to 481.5p.

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2 1/2p to 198p after coming in with a better than expected performance at the halfway stage. But the market was unimpressed with the profits setback at Courtaulds, where Gordon Campbell is chief executive. The price was 4p off at 430p as Merrill Lynch, the broker, lowered its recommendation from "hold" to "reduce".

Country Casuals clawed back some of Tuesday's fall stemming from a profits warning with a rise of 8p at 72p. Mark Bunce, chief executive, has decided to take advantage of the setback to top up his holding. He has picked up 75,000 at 68p.

Scrutons extended this week's lead with a rise of 5p to 320p. It is 21 per cent owned by Kopper Holdings, down 3p at 184p, which has received a bid approach from Jacobus, unchanged at 71p. As part of its on-going restructuring, Scrutons plans to float its security division on the Alternative Investment Market.

Exeter Investment took its place on the AIM after a placing by Greig Middleton, the broker, at 90p. The shares ended the session at 97.5p, a premium of 7 1/2p.

News that TT Group, 2p firmer at 318p, had acquired 4.7 million shares, or 8.5 per cent, lifted Roxboro Group 2 1/2p to 159p.

GILTS EDGED: A sharper than expected rise in the October money supply figures brought the bond market's recent rally to a screeching halt and sent investors scurrying for cover. Prices in London opened sharply lower, reflecting similar moves by bonds after the latest rise in the German IFO business sentiment index, which effectively rules out further Bundesbank cuts in interest rates. The domestic retail sales enabled prices in London to close off the bottom, with falls stretching to 1 1/2 in places.

In the futures pit, the December series of the long gilt dropped £1.10 to £110.45 as a total of 80,000 contracts were completed. In longs, Treasury 8 per cent 2015 finished 8 1/2p lower at £102 1/2, while at the shorter end, Treasury 8 per cent 2000 shed three ticks at £102 1/2.

NEW YORK: US stocks were higher half way through the early trading session. At midday, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 29.44 points to 6,427.04.

## MAJOR INDICES

New York (midday):  
Dow Jones ..... 6,427.04 (+29.44)  
S&P Composite ..... 743.93 (+1.77)

Tokyo:  
Nikkei Average ..... 21,095.06 (+233.78)  
Hang Seng ..... 13,167.16 (+110.28)

Hong Kong:  
EOT Index ..... 6,065.50 (+2.97)  
Sydney:  
AO ..... 2,942.17 (+26.7)

Frankfurt:  
DAX ..... 2,714.50 (+10.41)  
Singapore:  
Straits ..... 2,194.28 (+24.18)

Brisbane:  
General ..... 1,024.95 (+3.03)  
Paris:  
CAC-40 ..... 2,233.39 (+4.66)

Zurich:  
SIX Gen ..... 822.00 (+0.30)

London:  
FT 30 ..... 2,784.4 (-12.9)  
FTSE 100 ..... 3,962.8 (-15.3)  
FTSE Mid 250 ..... 4,402.7 (+4.1)  
FTSE 250 ..... 1,742.2 (+0.3)  
FTSE Europe 100 ..... 1,828.6 (+1.94)  
FTSE Asia 50 ..... 1,948.57 (+5.51)  
FT Non Financials ..... 2,040.16 (+4.14)  
FT Financials ..... 1,164.11 (+0.12)  
FT Govt Sec ..... 94.28 (+0.38)  
Bloomberg ..... 1,333.33  
SEAO Volume ..... 723.25  
USM (Dow Jones) ..... 20,106 (+0.43)  
German Mark ..... 2,511.0 (+0.003)  
Exchange Index ..... 92.0 (+0.3)  
Bank of England official (low Hpm) ..... 1.500  
RPI ..... 153.6 Oct (2.7%) Jan 1997=100  
RPIX ..... 153.6 Oct (3.3%) Jan 1997=100

RECENT ISSUES

Barnsford 7 1/2  
Beaufort (3) 4 1/2  
Beechcroft 4  
Brands Hatch Ltd 170 1/2  
Brit Alcon 19 1/2  
Charles Taylor 16 1/2  
Corp Exec Search (3) 4 1/2  
Deep Sea Ltd (160) 16 1/2  
Druid Grp 280  
Easter Inv 97 1/2  
First Russian Pro C 97 1/2  
Cap Invest 62 1/2  
Healthcare Reform 90 1/2  
Jardiner Int (114) 12 1/2  
John David Sports 29 1/2  
LimeLight 17 1/2  
Lomas Road (72) 6 1/2  
Majestic Wines 21 1/2  
Mears Group 1 1/2  
Mondas (75) 90 1/2  
Oriental Restaurants 23 1/2  
Provent 13 1/2  
Scott Highland Hts 138 1/2  
Second St David Inc 10 1/2  
Capital Shop 62 1/2  
Second St David 2 Pl 10 1/2

RIGHTS ISSUES

AG Holdings n/p 10 1/2  
Arcadian Int n/p (48) 2 1/2  
Bridport-Gundry n/p 1 1/2  
Capital Shop 62 1/2  
Springwood n/p 7 1/2  
Stalids n/p (62) 5 1/2  
Vision Grp n/p (235) 6 1/2

MAJOR FINANCIAL FUTURES

FT-SE 100  
Period: 10.5-11.54  
Date: 21 Nov  
Open: 4010.0  
High: 4010.0  
Low: 3990.0  
Sett: 3976.0  
Vol: 102.9

FT-SE 250  
Period: 10.5-11.54  
Date: 21 Nov  
Open: 4010.0  
High: 4010.0  
Low: 3990.0  
Sett: 3976.0  
Vol: 102.9

Three Month Sterling  
Period: 10.5-11.54  
Date: 21 Nov  
Open: 4010.0  
High: 4010.0  
Low: 3990.0  
Sett: 3976.0  
Vol: 102.9

Three Month Euro Yen  
Period: 10.5-11.54  
Date: 21 Nov  
Open: 4010.0  
High: 4010.0  
Low: 3990.0  
Sett: 3976.0  
Vol: 102.9

Three Month Euro DM  
Period: 10.5-11.54  
Date: 21 Nov  
Open: 4010.0  
High: 4010.0  
Low: 3990.0  
Sett: 3976.0  
Vol: 102.9

Three Month ECU  
Period: 10.5-11.54  
Date: 21 Nov  
Open: 4010.0  
High: 4010.0  
Low: 3990.0  
Sett: 3976.0  
Vol: 102.9

Italian Govt Bond  
Period: 10.5-11.54  
Date: 21 Nov  
Open: 4010.0  
High: 4010.0  
Low: 3990.0  
Sett: 3976.0  
Vol: 102.9

German Govt Bond  
Period: 10.5-11.54  
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Japanese Govt Bond



# THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## Cork pops for Breaky Bottom

THE new Lord Mayor of London loved the English "champagne" served at his presentation dinner, so much, that he ordered another 20 cases.

Roger "Porky" Cork first tasted the home-grown sparkling wine at the Butchers Hall last month, where 60 City luminaries saw him presented formally to the Queen's representative. It hails from the curiously titled vineyard of Breaky Bottom, Lewes, where viniculturist Peter Hall has been making fine wines for 22 years.

## Bulls and bears

A NOVEL way of predicting the future economic climate. Turn to "The Collins Bank of English", a database of current English speech and writing. Between 1989 and 1996, the words *bull market* occurred 2.3 times more than *bear market*. What's more, the bulls have shown an increase of late, with almost ten times as many references in 1995 as 1993. There has been a dramatic plunge this year, however, and Collins predicts the dip will continue. The bears have shown less severe fluctuations, and Collins sees a slight upturn for them in 1997.

## Water sport

MIKE WALKER, head of policy at the Water Companies Association, deprived his neighbours of running water when he stuck a nail through a supply pipe. Having bought the flat next door to his palatial pad in Prince of Wales Drive, he chose last weekend to knock through the adjoining wall. As a result, a jet of water six-foot long shot across his new bathroom. All Walker could say was: "It's a good job we weren't on a meter."



## Cricket asset

HILL SAMUEL Asset Management will announce today its decision to sponsor Middlesex Cricket Club. The downside of the three-year deal, which will be worth more than £750,000, is that the team will have the Hill Samuel logo splashed across their shirts, sweaters, track suits, and training kit. A small price to pay, I'm sure.

## Fitness battle

TWELVE helicopter lessons and a £1,000 necklace are up for grabs at the Broadgate Club today, as City fitness teams battle it out. Companies will compete in five disciplines: a 200 metre swim, the ten metre air pistol shoot, the 100 metres row, five kilometres of cycling and the Bucking Bronco ride. Running on the treadmill has not been included. It was feared the runners might go too fast for the machine over a short distance. Jim Fox, Olympic gold medal winner, is organising the challenge, and all the proceeds will go to the Modern Pentathlon Association of Great Britain.

The Institute of Public Relations hosted a conference yesterday on "Ethical Values in Business Communications". Unbelievable! The chosen venue was The Salvation Army headquarters.

MORAG PRESTON

# City gravy train promises a Christmas bonus bonanza

Robert Miller  
and Jon  
Ashworth on  
the culture  
of high risk,  
high reward

CITY bonuses are back with a vengeance. Between now and Christmas, thousands of already highly paid executives will be told how much more they have earned in bonus payments for 1996, after a record year for company mergers and takeovers that have collectively generated fees of well above £1 billion.

What distinguishes this latest bout of generous bonuses for City high-flyers from previous occasions is a significant shift in emphasis from paying purely on results to the more common habit nowadays of making some part of the remuneration package guaranteed, regardless of results.

The Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) market is the most lucrative by far and generates hundreds of millions of pounds in fees — win or lose — for bankers, lawyers, public relations firms, headhunters who find the top players, and accountants. In the first nine months of this year, according to the respected *Acquisitions Monthly* magazine, a total of £42.6 billion was spent on 1,239 acquisitions, compared with 1,168 acquisitions valued at £40.3 billion in 1995. Management buyouts are also on the increase, with 280 deals worth £2.3 billion recorded between January and September.

On the back of these deals the participants can now expect to earn bonuses of between 100 per cent and 200 per cent of their salaries in some cases. Last year, for example, when M&A fees were £950 million, Barings, the merchant bank that crashed with debts of £830 million and was rescued for a nominal £1 by ING, the Dutch banking and insurance group, topped the City league table on takeovers and mergers with 26 deals worth £19.48 billion. These included advising Lloyds Bank on its £5.9 billion takeover of TSB Group.

The Barings success story in the M&A market was clouded by controversy, however, when it emerged that Andrew Tuckey, deputy chairman at the time of its crash, who subsequently resigned only to be taken on again as a corporate finance consultant, was in line to receive a bonus-enhanced remuneration package that was worth up to £500,000. This was something of a pay cut for Mr Tuckey, who in 1993 is believed to have earned a bonus of £1.4 million, on top of his salary of £237,000, and a pension contribution of £34,000.

But the real clue as to what can be earned in salary and bonuses by the top players in the corporate finance and M&A market was highlighted by two deals this year. In the first, Barings hired the highly-rated Bill Harrison, where he was chief executive of investment banking, to become a director of the bank and chief executive of BZW, the global investment banking arm of Barclays.

In addition to a relatively modest £300,000 annual salary, Mr Harrison will be paid a



Clark: £3m court award



Bill Harrison: £1.25m bonus guaranteed by Barclays



Michael Hephner: £750,000 'windfall' from previous job

1996 guaranteed minimum bonus of £1.25 million, due at the end of next March. His guaranteed bonus for next year, payable in March 1998, is £900,000 in cash. This relates to Mr Harrison's first full year of employment with the Barclays Group. Further, he is to receive £600,000 of Barclays shares as part of an executive award scheme linking directors' remuneration with the performance of the group, and are made in equal tranches on the third, fourth and fifth anniversaries of the award date.

But dwarfing Mr Harrison's deal is last month's NatWest acquisition of J.O. Hambro Magan, the highly successful corporate finance boutique headed by George Magan. Analysts believe that

the basic £20 million price tag could eventually top £150 million after 120 staff of the combined operation were locked in by "golden handcuffs". Some of the new contracts are said to be worth as much as £2 million for the best performers.

While NatWest Markets was spending money freely the parent bank was under fire from the 40,000 NatWest Staff Federation for scrapping the present bonus system, and replacing it with a new scheme which is "in line with the drive to a more performance-related culture", said the bank. After some 20,000 staff sent "protest" cards to Derek Wanless, NatWest's chief executive, the bank did agree to delay full implementation to 1998 so that next year staff will have an

element of their bonus, worth £80 million in 1996, guaranteed, but for the last time.

Employment experts say bonuses play a unique role in Britain. Salaries tend to be lower and bonuses higher. In contrast to the rest of Europe where fixed salaries are the norm, cultural tensions were exposed by the wave of mergers involving Swiss Bank Corporation (SBC), Deutsche Bank and others. The Swiss and Germans demanded a move to fixed salaries on the ground that payrolls would be easier to monitor. The calls were rejected out of hand. SBC, which now owns Warburg, the London broker, recently announced that it had set aside a £70 million bonus pot to reward executives and senior traders.



Andrew Large, SIB chairman, who fears excessive rewards culture carries risks

London has returned to the established pattern of high risk, high reward, according to Ronnie Fox, senior partner of Fox Williams and an expert in contractual law. In the City, rewards tend to be tied closely to individual performance. Mr Fox, asked to advise on a bonus of £7 million for one City star, questioned what the recipient could possibly have done to command such a sum. The answer, he was told, was simple: the individual concerned had made the bank a profit of £42 million.

The inner practices of companies were laid uncomfortably bare in the case of John Clark, who was ousted as chief executive of BET after the takeover by Rentokil Initial earlier this year. He was subsequently awarded compensation of more than £3 million in the High Court — an award influenced by the level of bonuses he had come to expect. It was ruled that he was entitled to 50 per cent bonuses over the three-year term of his contract: about £735,000. It emerged that Sir Clive Thompson, Rentokil's chief executive, had received bonuses worth as much as 70 per cent in preceding years.

Geoff Tyler, the lawyer who acted for Mr Clark, said there had been a move away from large fixed salaries towards bonuses linked more directly to performance. Mr Tyler, senior employment partner in Biddle & Co. the City law firm, said performance was becoming an important factor in the remuneration of senior executives. New features include restrictive share award schemes, in which executives are awarded the equivalent of their bonus in shares, payable at some time in the future. This gives them even more of an incentive to make the share price perform.

Credit for one of the more unusual "bonus" arrangements of 1996 goes to Michael Hephner, who stepped down as managing director of BT in December. Mr Hephner, newly installed as chief executive of Charterhouse, remains on BT's payroll until August 1997, earning him an additional £700,000 on top of his Charterhouse package. Charterhouse said that Mr Hephner had not received any form of "golden hello" on joining the company.

Noel Howell of Bifu, the banking, insurance and finance union, yesterday strongly condemned the soaring bonuses now being handed out to top City executives. He said: "The pay gap between fat cats and most ordinary staff is widening considerably. It seems that banks are paying ever larger bonuses just for some staff to stay, while some 120,000 jobs have been lost in the financial services sector since 1990. If banks want to pay bonuses [that's] fine, but it should be rewarding loyalty across the board and not just a privileged handful."

The City houses and merchant banks argue that to become top players in the markets in which they operate they have to recruit star performers. But that view is not shared by London's top regulator, Sir Andrew Large, chairman of the Securities and Investments Board, gave warning recently about the dangers of overpaying. He said: "Issues do arise about the balance between paying stars competitively in order to retain the best, on the one hand, and the risk of incentivising such people to behaviour that is harmful and can lead to serious damage, long-term, to the firm as a whole."

# Myth behind the idea of an unfettered global economy

Anita Roddick argues that the drive to deregulate free trade further is the last hurrah of an outdated theory

LAST week the Government published a White Paper promoting global trade, which urged the abolition of all tariff barriers by 2020. Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, called it "an idea whose time has come". I would argue that it's an idea whose time has gone.

Free trade holds much of the blame for continued international conflict. Markets are said to possess wisdom that is somehow superior to man. Those of us in business who travel in the developing world see the results of such Western wisdom, and have a rumbling disquiet about much of what our economic institutions have bought into. I'm writing from southern Mexico, where I see at first hand how destructive unrestrained economic growth can be, not just for the natural environment but also to human development.

According to the theory of free trade, which I call "licentious" trade, we should all be happy the globe is rapidly becoming a playground for those who can move capital and projects quickly from place to place. It's not easy challenging the

Supermarket Charter for the Third World and independent monitoring of conduct.

Detractors would argue that the cost to supermarkets would simply be passed on. That's where thoughtful regulation comes in. Changing the rules is useless if the burden is simply passed on instead of shared.

We need to change the rules governing international trade. If businesses trying to improve their own ethical performance got together with organisations that understand the needs of people in poorer countries, perhaps we could all move down the same path towards positive change. Our current economic indicators are inadequate for measuring global trade's human effects: we are tethered by the tyranny of the bottom line. What about putting emotion, compassion and caring into the economic equation?

Ask yourself what "global" really means. Politics and commerce are not separate. Events in Rwanda and Zaire are directly linked to armaments factories and dealers' offices in the UK. It is a chain of death, in which some links are more implicated than others, and one



Roddick: "licentious belief"

implacable belief in the omnipotence of unfettered free trade — but it has to be done. Is the market really "free"? Free for whom, free for what? Freedom at any price? Or is the price of human rights abuses paid too high? Let me invoke Adam Smith, the grandfather of the concept, who argued that for free trade to flourish it was necessary to destroy monopolies of power and create accountability in business. But free trade as practised has been one of the greatest deceptions.

It is the idea of business accountability whose time has come and one that is recognised by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) among the growing voices speaking out against the grand free trade deception. By globalisation they understand that human beings need to be protected, not profits. NGOs are the voice of the otherwise unrepresented poor.

Christian Aid recently launched its "Change The Rules" campaign, highlighting how many Third World farmers producing food for Britain's supermarkets suffer unacceptably low wages, or work in dangerous and degrading conditions. Supermarkets have the money, muscle and mechanisms to guarantee a better deal for Third World producers. Christian Aid supports a

stability? In June 1996, Shell Nigeria's general manager said: "For a commercial company trying to make investments you need a stable environment. Dictatorships can give you that."

Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Secretary, hopes that the Government's campaign will help people to "trade their way to prosperity". Tell that to the Ogoni people of Nigeria, a country still just in the Commonwealth that might reasonably be expected to be subject to some UK influence. The real costs of unfettered trade — environmental degradation and social unrest — are always borne by those with least economic power.

"The world will be richer if others follow Britain's lead," says Kenneth Clarke, implying that all will be fine as long as people do not interfere. The time has come for business and political leaders to stop perpetuating this deceptive myth of free trade and create economics as if people and the planet really mattered.

Anita Roddick is founder of The Body Shop

## BUSINESS LETTERS

### Virgin survey shows BA/AA alliance should be referred

From the Chairman of the Virgin Group of Companies  
Sir, Once again British Airways is obviously trying to twist reality to suit the terms of its proposed merger with American Airlines.

Jon Ashworth's article about the EU probe into the proposed BA/AA monopoly (November 11) mentions that market research shows that consumers favour the deal by a margin of seven to one. What nonsense.

The only research that BA has carried out is among some of BA's own passengers and it has never made the questions or the results public.

Virgin, on the other hand, asked MORI to conduct an independent survey of all adults in the UK which indicated that the vast majority thought the deal should be referred to the MMC. Most consumers also felt that Virgin was right to complain and that

the deal would inevitably lead to higher prices. We made all the results public and are confident that the unbiased results are robust, which is more than one can say for BA's own passenger lobbying exercise dressed up as a market research.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD BRANSON,  
Chairman,  
Virgin Group of Companies,  
11 Holland Park, W11.

### The rewards of loyalty to BT

From Professor V. Moses  
Sir, One must sympathise with Sir Iain Vallance and Sir Peter Bonfield at BT about the resentment which may arise over the inequality of their pay compared with that of their new partners at MCI (Business News, November 7).

Of course the top employees at BT should have their rewards raised to meet the Americans and to ensure their loyalty. It is indeed difficult to understand how each has hitherto managed on only \$1 million a year.

No doubt in fairness the pay of all the other BT employees will also rise to American levels — and for the same reason. One would not wish their loyalty to go unrecognised and unrewarded. This leaves the customers. Presumably their telecommunication charges will fall to US rates. Are they not also loyal?

Yours faithfully,  
V. MOSES,  
74 Aylestone Avenue, NW6.

### Providing funds for pension needs

From Professor Gordon Pepper

The advantages of a country having funded pension schemes (House of Commons Report, November 1) should not be overstated. Whereas an individual pension scheme can fund, it is much more difficult for a nation as a whole to do so. The simplest way is to acquire foreign assets, as Japan has been

doing. This implies a deficit on the capital account of the country's balance of payments. For this to be sustained there must be a persistent surplus on the current account.

The main domestic way in which a country can fund is if the contributions to pension funds lead to a high overall level of savings. This must feed through to industrial and other investment in productive assets. The result of this must, in turn, be that national income grows at a faster rate than would otherwise be the

case. Finally workers at the time the pensions are paid must not claim the increase in income for themselves.

The UK's current account of the balance of payments, level of savings, amount of industrial investment and growth of GDP do not suggest that the nation has succeeded in funding in spite of the activities of individual pension schemes.

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON PEPPER,  
City University  
Business School,  
Barbican Centre, EC2.

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## Northern Foods counts the cost of BSE scare

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM

A GOOD performance from its prepared foods division boosted interim profits of Northern Foods, partially countering a squeeze on dairy earnings and a £3 million hit from the BSE scare.

Christopher Haskins, Northern's chairman, said: "The effect of BSE on food processing has been seriously underestimated."

Lost sales because of worries about BSE knocked £1 million off profits on convenience foods, such as chilled lasagne, and £2 million off profits on meat. "We don't see

a material recovery in consumer demand. We just hope it stabilises at the current level," Mr Haskins said.

The company, a major supplier to Marks & Spencer, made a pre-tax profit, before exceptional items, of £57.8 million, up 1 per cent, in the six months to September 30.

Sales of convenience foods rose by 1.9 per cent, to £244 million, and grocery sales rose by 36.5 per cent, to £180 million. Sales of meat products fell by 7 per cent, to £115 million, and dairy sales fell by 13 per cent, to £403 million. Dairy

operating profits were down by 27 per cent, to £22 million.

The fall in dairy sales was partly attributable to the disposal of some milk rounds, but, Mr Haskins said, "profits of the dairy business declined more than we had anticipated as commodity prices collapsed."

Although world demand for dairy products has weakened, and the value of sterling has risen, milk commodity prices have not been cut. This resulted in significantly reduced margins for Eden Vale.

Sales of milk delivered to the doorstep declined by 9 per cent, which is less than expected, and the price of a delivered pint was increased by 1p, to around 39p, on October 1 without so far hitting sales.

Supermarket milk prices remain under pressure because of intense competition. The dairy business continues to be affected by falling commodity prices in the second half, Mr Haskins said. However, he reckons that, excluding this factor, Northern has "probably finally stabilised" its dairy profits.

The company plans to end glass bottling at its Ashby dairy early next month, with the loss of about 20 jobs. In all, around 1,000 jobs have gone in the past year, reducing the staff total to about 25,000. No more major rounds of job losses are expected.

The performance of the groceries division is flattered by the inclusion of Green Isle, maker of Goodfella's pizzas, as a subsidiary for the whole period, compared with two months in 1995.

Earnings per share were 0.3 pence higher, at 7.28p, and the interim dividend rises by 2.9 pence, to 3.6p per share, payable on March 27. The shares closed up 2½p, at 198p.

## TBI soars above travel downturn

By FRASER NELSON

TBI, the property and airport group, defied a downturn in air travel in the summer to more than double pre-tax profits to £9.7 million from £4.24 million in the six months to September 30.

The company, which owns Cardiff and Belfast airports, attributed the results to a 47 per cent rise in scheduled flights, a 20 per cent rise in spending per passenger and costs saved by outsourcing.

Profits were also enhanced by a £1.65 million surplus from the disposal of a property in Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

Keth Brooks, chief executive, said that customer spending at Belfast airport, acquired for £100 million in August, rose from £1.95 to

£2.20 per passenger and was expected to increase further.

The company said the commercial development of Cardiff airport, acquired in 1995, was continuing successfully, with a 47 per cent increase in scheduled traffic and the expenditure per passenger up 14 per cent.

Gearing was down to 54 per cent from 94 per cent, Mr Brooks said, and TBI might possibly complete another acquisition similar in size to Belfast airport. The interest charge rose to £5.61 million from £3.93 million.

TBI's property division again turned in strong growth, with a 26 per cent rise in its 12-month leases. Earnings rose 26 per cent to 2.56p per share. Again there is no interim dividend.



Joint effort: John McCarthy, left, and Matthew Thorne, finance director, defy the trends

## McCarthy attacks planners

MCCARTHY & STONE, Britain's largest retirement home builder, is being "held to ransom" by local planning authorities, according to John McCarthy, its chairman (Fraser Nelson writes).

Mr McCarthy said the company's growth is being held back by councillors who make exorbitant financial demands

in exchange for planning permission, disregarding central government guidelines.

He said: "The planning committees know that many builders would sooner meet their demands than risk 18-month delays to construction. But we are being asked to provide extra funds for playgrounds and bicycle routes. Our residents don't use playgrounds and don't ride bikes, and we are refusing to pay on principle."

The housebuilder has 19 cases subject to an inquiry, and expects more to follow. Mr McCarthy said so far it has won 97 per cent of its cases

but must pay an average of £25,000 for each case.

McCarthy & Stone defied the trends in the housing sector by increasing both margins and volume sales in the year to August 31, when pre-tax profits rose 19 per cent to £11 million. It sold 906 homes, compared with 838, and lifted gross margin to 35 per cent (33 per cent).

However, the value of sales fell by 8 per cent to £61 million, reflecting a higher proportion of one-person homes. A higher tax charge clipped earnings to 7p a share from 7.2p. The total dividend is increased to 2.3p (2p), with a 1.75p final, due January 20.

## UK car output accelerates to record October total

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING EDITOR

PRODUCTION of cars jumped last month as the British motor industry showed signs that its recovery is gathering pace.

Output increased 39.3 per cent last month to 179,963 — the highest October total on record.

Although the surge was underpinned by demand at home — up 22.79 per cent to 74,771 — exports provided the huge boost to British factories.

Production for sales overseas rose 54.02 per cent to 105,192 as orders for new models such as the Coventry-made Jaguar XK8 and Ford's latest Fiesta, which is made at Dagenham in Essex, were fulfilled and Japanese manufacturers in the UK — Toyota, Honda and Nissan — continued to increase their shipments to Europe.

Output in the year so far was up to 1,407,515, an increase of 10.02 per cent over the January to October period of last year, underlining evidence that the British motor industry is thriving.

Even with domestic sales stagnant, carmakers have been finding more and more sales overseas.

Jaguar, for example, enjoyed a record October, with sales of 4,385 cars, boosted mainly by the launch of the XK8 sports models.

Sales of saloons and sports cars in the US reached a ten-year high, while sales around the world also reached monthly records as the first XK8 models were delivered.

Ernie Thompson, the chief executive of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said yesterday: "These outstanding production figures demonstrate yet again the resurgence of the motor industry in Britain."

Meanwhile, production of commercial vehicles is also rising rapidly, up 33.69 per cent to 22,909 in October. Although there is little

cheer at home, with output for domestic consumption down 4.52 per cent, production for overseas was ahead a healthy 147.17 per cent.

However, that was not enough to turn round the lack of growth in the commercial vehicle market.

Total production of vans, lorries and buses in the first ten months of the year was 199,960, 0.43 per cent down on the January to October figure last year.

## European slowdown is sapping for Wagon

WEAK demand in European markets sapped profits at Wagon Industrial in the six months to September 30, as the car parts and store fittings group suffered a 13 per cent pre-tax profit fall to £11.1 million.

John Hudson, chief executive, said government policy discouraging supermarkets to open out-of-town branches had caused a lull in demand for retail equipment. He expects a recovery next year as supermarkets refurbish old stores.

The pan-European storage business saw a decline in both sales and profits, in spite of having added a £500,000 marketing team in Germany. Mr Hudson said that the team was now trained, and prepared for a recovery.

Earnings were 13.5p a share compared with 17p. The interim dividend, due on February 20, is held at 7p.

## Greenway loss

Greenway Holdings, the lubricants and recycled fuels company, incurred a pre-tax loss of £80,000 in the half year to the September 30, compared with profits of £564,000 in the first half of the previous year. There was a delay in the recovery of fuel oil sales to the power generation sector, leaving sales volume some two million gallons below expectations. The interim is maintained at 0.5p. Directors expect a return to profitability for the financial year as a whole.

## CML shrinks

Pre-tax profits at CML Microsystems, the distributor of electronic equipment, fell to £117,000 from £725,000 in the six months to September 30. Earnings shrunk to 1.35p a share (3.38p). Again there is no interim dividend. The company has net cash of £8.04 million.

## Courtaulds fears effect of strong pound on exports

By CARL MORTIMER

COURTAULDS said yesterday that the strong pound could hurt its export business. The chemicals group reported a decline in pre-tax profits for the half year after difficult markets for acrylic and viscose fibres.

Gordon Campbell, chief executive, said he expected margins to remain poor in viscose and said that the strength of sterling was unhelpful.

He said that Courtaulds exported goods worth £218 million from the UK in the half year to September and he indicated that the dollar exchange rate was the problem.

"We are sitting on a UK manufacturing base with a large part of sales going out of the UK. As for all such businesses, stronger sterling makes us less competitive."

In the half-year to September, pre-tax profits fell from £68 million to £64 million. Operating profits from continuing businesses were up 7 per cent to £80 million and Courtaulds' Tencel business went into profit for the first time. Sales of the new fibre were double those of a year ago and the company expects a new Tencel manufacturing plant in Grimsby, South

Humbly, to be commissioned by the end of next year. Courtaulds is looking forward to strong growth in aerospace sealants because of a surge in civil aircraft orders. Coatings and sealants contributed £42 million (£41 million) in operating profits in the half year while polymer products rose from £10 million to £12 million. The fibres business grew 12 per cent to £27 million.

Courtaulds is increasing the half-year dividend from 4.3p to 4.45p after earnings of 10.6p (11.3p).

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## Century Inns cheered by profits growth

STRONG growth in its managed pubs division helped Century Inns, the independent pub group based in the North East and Yorkshire, to a 23 per cent increase, to £7.1 million, in full-year profits.

Overall turnover for the year to September 30 increased 13 per cent, to £24 million. During the year, Century invested £7 million in the estate and added 28 new outlets, including 18 purchased from Tom Cobleigh for £25 million in April. The maiden final dividend of 4.5p is payable on January 21.



Alistair Arkley, left, Century Inns chief executive, and Barry Whitehead, finance director

## No sign of motor rate upturn

By MARIANNE CURPHEY  
INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

MOTOR insurance rates could stay low until March next year as competing insurers play a game of brinkmanship with one another, it was claimed yesterday.

AA Insurance, which has a panel of 30 insurers, and CE Heath, the international broker, both said yesterday that there was little sign of the upturn in rates which the industry had been hoping for.

The AA said a rise in personal motor premiums was unlikely until the first quarter of next year, while Heath said it was impossible to predict when the

upturn in the cycle would begin. A number of the smaller players, including some direct insurers, have been trying to raise rates in order to stem underwriting losses. "It is a game of brinkmanship and the first to raise rates loses business to rivals," a spokeswoman for the AA said.

Insurers are also worried at the prospect that the Chancellor may decide to more than double insurance premium tax from 2.5 per cent to 5 or 6 per cent in next week's Budget. This would be effective from April, just as rates are predicted to start rising.

CE Heath's comments came as the broker announced interim profits before tax and exceptional items had almost

halved to £3.4 million (£6.4 million). After exceptional items the interim profit was £4.6 million, up from £10.3 million.

Earnings per share were down from 4p to 3.1p, but last year's figure was higher because it included profits from computer services, now floated off as a separate company, and underwriting, which is no longer part of the group.

In the six months to September 30 overall brokerage rose 9 per cent and underlying UK expenses fell 3 per cent. Premium Search, the broker's telephone sales operation, reduced its operating loss from £2.2 million to £700,000 million over the six months and is expected to break even by next March.



# FKI plans revamp to improve profits at Hawker Siddeley

BY PAUL DURMAN

FKI, the engineering group that recently bought the Hawker Siddeley electric power business from BTR, yesterday reported a 30 per cent improvement in its first-half profits, to £51.4 million.

FKI plans a substantial reorganisation to improve profits of the Hawker Siddeley business, including the possible closure of its loss-making overseas operations. Bob Beeston, FKI's chief executive, said that it was too early to estimate the cost of the restructuring.

Jeff Whalley, chairman, said that FKI had strengthened the management of the engineering division, under its chairman, James Beckett. Together with its other recent purchase, the Italian firm of Marelli Motori, the £182 million Hawker Siddeley deal has made the engineering division FKI's largest business.

Mr Whalley made clear that the deals had not dulled FKI's appetite for further acquisitions, even though borrowings now represent about 65 per cent of the £382 million of shareholders' funds. He added: "We are in discussions most of the time. We hope to be able to make some progress in the next six months." The next purchase is unlikely to be in engineering.

The profits improvement in the six months to September 30 was led by FKI's hardware division, whose operating profits rose from £18.5 million to £25.1 million. Sales grew

strongly, to £151.6 million, helped by a recovery in demand, good progress with ergonomic office furniture and the purchase, in July, of Wright Products, a North American door and window hardware business.

The material handling division, which includes conveyors and balers, increased profits from £14.7 million to £17.1 million in spite of sales slipping back to £130.8 million. FKI said that it had received fewer orders from the UK coal industry and from the US scrap paper business.

In spite of difficult trading conditions, profits from the engineering division rose by 18 per cent, to £6.5 million, on sales of £80.5 million. The automotive division, which makes cabling for car manufacturers, was the only division to record a fall in profits, making £4.7 million, down from £5.3 million last year. Mr Whalley said that the division had seen a big rise in orders, but that this had yet to show through because of costs of buying new equipment and recruiting new staff.

FKI, which earns most of its money outside the UK, has reorganised its overseas businesses to allow it to pay its first foreign income dividend, of 3.1p a share. This compares with last year's net interim dividend of 2.2p, which was equivalent to 2.75p when the tax credit was included.

Times, page 30



Bob Beeston, left, and Jeff Whalley yesterday, when FKI unveiled £51.4 million profits

## Losses of £20.8m at Brunel Holdings

BY MARTIN BAKER

BRUNEL Holdings, the engineering group previously known as BM Group, incurred pre-tax losses of £20.8 million in the year to the end of June after a £23.4 million charge against the disposal of discontinued businesses.

But with operating profits from continuing businesses holding steady at £8.3 million, compared with £8.8 million, the company is maintaining the annual dividend at 0.5p a share, payable from adjusted earnings of 1.3p a share.

In the previous year pre-tax profits were £17 million and earnings were 13.7p a share.

Turnover increased 29 per cent to £151 million.

Analysts were encouraged to see increased sales figures, but were sceptical that the company had fully succeeded in shaking off the aftermath of its acquisition of Blackwood Hodge in 1991.

Brunel has settled for an undisclosed sum a lengthy and expensive legal dispute with Hambros Bank, which advised on the acquisition.

Cliff Walker, Brunel chief executive, said: "We're now almost at a situation where we have reasonably focused businesses operating at a profit."

He added that Brunel's immediate objectives were low-debt, lower-gear businesses that were largely export-oriented.

Group borrowings dropped over the year to £27.8 million, compared with £32.7 million for the preceding year.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Bradford Property jumps to £14.2m

BRADFORD PROPERTY TRUST, the owner of tenanted residential property, achieved a 21 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £14.2 million in the six months to October 5. Gross rental income rose 26 per cent to £15 million and revenues from property sales was up 45 per cent to £13.8 million. The company is increasing the interim dividend by 8.6p per cent to 3.8p a share, payable from earnings that rose to 6.46p a share from 5.4p. The shares rose 4p to 342½p.

Philip Warner, chairman, said housing activity had improved during the summer and autumn, and vacant possession values were rising. The recovery had been sustained but regional variations remained, with some areas experiencing no signs of growth. The company spent £6.1 million on residential properties. It also acquired office property in Epsom, Surrey, for £2.5 million and took a 9.7p per cent interest in Mountview Estates, a residential property company, for £5.9 million.

### Southnews advances

ORGANIC growth and an acquisition helped Southnews, the local newspaper publisher, to increase pre-tax profit 36 per cent to £2.68 million, from £1.97 million, in the six months to September 28. Turnover rose 39 per cent to a record £18.4 million, from £13.2 million. Although much of this growth arose from the inclusion of the Croydon Advertiser Group for the first time, the underlying growth rate was 12 per cent. An interim dividend of 2.25p a share (1.76p) will be paid on January 10.

### Birkdale back in black

BIRKDALE GROUP, the marketing services company, returned to profit in the half-year to the end of September, earning £241,000 before tax, compared with a £1.15 million loss. Earnings were 0.2p a share, against losses of 1.2p. There is again no dividend. The company has strengthened its balance sheet, raising £2.5 million through a placing and open offer and now enjoys a positive operating cash flow. Turnover was £6 million (£6.9 million).

### Kalamazoo up 16%

KALAMAZOO COMPUTER GROUP, the supplier of specialist computer solutions and printer of security and business forms, earned pre-tax profits of £2.3 million in the half-year to the end of September, up 16 per cent from £2 million previously. The interim dividend is 9 per cent higher at 1.2p, payable from earnings that rose to 3.72p a share (3.66p). At the operating level profits improved to £2.5 million from £1.6 million.

### Record for Sterling

STERLING INDUSTRIES, the precision hydraulic and thermal process engineering company, achieved record interim pre-tax profits of £5 million in the six months to the end of September, a 29 per cent rise on the first half of the previous year. Earnings increased to 10.73p a share from 9.56p. The interim dividend is lifted to 3.2p a share from 2.8p. The company ended the first half with net cash of £7.8 million.

### Tinsley raises interim

TINSLEY ROBOR, the supplier of printed packaging for the music and multimedia industries, has raised its interim dividend 20 per cent, to 0.9p a share, after a 19 per cent advance in pre-tax profits to £1.8 million in the six months to September 30. But the effect of June's rights issue meant earnings were little changed at 3.9p a share, compared with 3.7p. Turnover was 17 per cent higher, at £24.9 million. Shaun Lawson, chairman, said the second half had started encouragingly.

## Qantas seeks ways to lift investment from overseas

FROM RACHEL BRIDGE IN SYDNEY

QANTAS, the Australian airline in which British Airways has a 25 per cent interest, is exploring ways to increase the availability of its shares to foreign investors.

The move is an attempt to improve the performance of the share price. Gary Pemberton, chairman, said yesterday. The shares have languished around the AS2 (95p) mark since flotation at that price 18 months ago.

Mr Pemberton told the annual meeting that while de-

mand from Australian institutions had weakened, demand from overseas institutions, which are limited to holding 49 per cent of the stock, had been strong.

He said: "Clearly it raises the issue again of foreign ownership and the problems of limited availability and liquidity of stock for major foreign investors. We have done a lot of work on this problem and we have sought the views of a cross section of domestic and international in-

vestors." Mr Pemberton hopes to develop a solution by next August.

However, he insisted that Qantas would not be creating separate classes of shares for domestic and foreign investors, saying: "In a two-class system, foreign shares would sell at a premium, domestic shares would be insulated from overseas price competition and there would effectively be a transfer of wealth from domestic to foreign shareholders."

## Chubb locks further into the Australian market

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SYDNEY

CHUBB Security made a further foray into the Australian market yesterday with the acquisition of the fire-protection arm of James Hardie Industries, the building materials group, for A\$220 million (£110 million).

The acquisition follows Chubb's purchase of James Hardie's Australian security monitoring and manpower business last December and its acquisition of the security business of Mayne Nickless for A\$41 million in May.

David Peacock, Chubb's chief executive, said this latest acquisition would establish the group as a leading provider of fire-protection products and services in the Asia-Pacific region and substantially develop its position in access control.

Even before this acquisition Chubb's operations in Australia and New Zealand accounted for almost a quarter of its £770 million annual turnover. The business being bought by Chubb, known at present

as James Hardie Building Services, manufactures, distributes and installs fire-protection and safety equipment in Australia and New Zealand. In the year to March 1996 it achieved a pre-tax profit of A\$5.9 million on sales of about A\$242 million. It has total net assets of A\$75 million and employs about 1,700 people.

Only last month James Hardie said that profits for the current year to March 1997 would be lower than expected.

## ACCOUNTANCY

# Ruling is a reason to cheer

The European Court of Justice deserves praise for its verdicts on VAT, says Richard Watson

It is not often that the boardrooms of Britain ring to the praises of the European Court of Justice, especially just now. But last month it did more to reduce the value-added tax burden on British industry than the Chancellor will probably do in next week's Budget.

VAT is essentially a European tax, so British VAT legislation is subject to review by the European Court. Two companies, Elida Gibbs, which is a subsidiary of Unilever, and Argos have been fighting their corner for several years and eventually reached the European Court, which overruled not only previous UK court decisions, but also the opinion of its own Advocate General.

The fundamental arguments in both cases concerned a point of principle: whether the tax charged should relate to the amount of cash received. At first glance the answer would seem to be obvious, but the fact that it has taken 23 years to sort these issues out suggests that in VAT terms it was certainly not.

Apart from this common principle, the two cases are different. The Elida Gibbs case concerned money-off coupons issued by a manufacturer, distributed to consumers entitling

them to a discount on buying a product from a retailer. The retailer accounts for VAT only on the discounted amount, but sends the coupon to the manufacturer for redemption. On redeeming the coupon, it accounts for tax on that amount. Customs would thus receive the full amount of VAT.

The manufacturer would have received the original price paid by the retailer, plus VAT, but less the amount that it paid to redeem the coupon. Because that latter amount was regarded as tax-inclusive, it would have paid a larger amount of VAT than it should have done in relation to the amount of cash received.

The European Court said this was wrong — the payment by the manufacturer to the retailer was in effect a retrospective discount on the original supply of the goods to the retailer. The manufacturer should thus reduce its VAT bill by the VAT in the amount paid to the retailer — whether or not the sale is direct or through a wholesaler.

This is good news for manufacturers. They will be relieved of a burden of VAT that they should never have borne and will be able to reclaim at least



Richard Watson says the issues have taken 23 years to resolve

three years' worth of that additional VAT. Had it not been for the Government's announcement of a three-year limit on refunds, they would (records permitting) have been able to reclaim such amounts back to the start of the tax.

The second case, that of Argos, is different and perhaps not so wide-reaching. Argos sells vouchers that can be redeemed at face value in its stores. Sometimes it sells these vouchers at a discount to employers, which then give them to their employees. When the employee goes to the Argos

store to spend the voucher, he receives the face value, but Argos has received only the discounted amount. It not unreasonably argued that, on that basis, it should account for VAT only on the lower amount. Again, the European Court agreed.

These two cases highlight three separate points. The first is that the European Court is the ultimate arbiter of VAT legislation. The second is that VAT should be charged on the amount of cash received by the supplier, even when that amount is reduced by subsequent events.

Finally, these two cases highlight the inequity of the Government's new three-year rule. Both manufacturers that issue coupons and retailers on the same lines as Argos have suffered over the years from a burden of taxation that should not have occurred.

Customs and Excise has estimated the revenue loss from these two cases at £70 million for three years, but this is a notoriously difficult area to estimate. Without the three-year limit, the total payout could approach £500 million.

Either way, it is good news for industry and reinforces the fact that VAT is a tax on consumer expenditure, not a tax on business.

So, for once, let us hear it for the European Court of Justice.

Richard Watson is head of VAT at Price Waterhouse

## Technology will give tax system more logic

ROBIN COOKE-HURLE is one of the brightest minds in the tax business. And in some ways he is doing more to simplify tax than any number of committees attempting to rewrite the basic legislation. He runs Taxsoft, which as you might expect, produces innovative tax software.

This week, days before the Budget, is when people wonder again quite what we can do about the tax system. Cooke-Hurle thinks about those lines. But his prognosis, which we will come to later, is very different to most.

One of the noisiest broadsides against the tax system has just been published by Ernst & Young, which is building quite a reputation for coming up with perceptive views and then expressing them in a pretty unequivocal manner. This latest, *Heaven Can Wait — but taxpayers can't*, covers the reform of taxation of employees.

It traces the development of such taxes. "In the beginning," it says, "there was a simple tax, expressed in straightforward language. Now it is far from simple. It is no longer a tax on profits from employment. It is a chaotic scrap heap of arbitrary rules piled higgledy-piggledy on top of each other, as successive legislators have contributed *ad hoc* solutions to real or perceived problems at the margin, until the overall structure has become no structure at all. Just an ever-growing mass of muddle and obscurity."

That is the current situation, succinctly put. But the tax system is not just out of cultural step with a simpler business society. It lags far behind in terms of the way people work and the technology of everyday business life. As another part of Ernst & Young's excellent pamphlet says: "While management gurus and the human resources specialists tell us about the need for flexible remuneration packages, and semi-detached working arrangements, the tax system has only just caught up with the notion that these days most people don't commute on horseback. The system of taxation of employment income," it says, "has become hopelessly outmoded and bureaucratic. The introduction of self-assessment will exacerbate the situation."

That also is true. At Somerset House this week the Inland Revenue ran a brief presentation on the next steps in the self-assessment saga. Officials were emollient and charming. They emphasised again and again that they

were leaning over backwards to get the system running as smoothly as a fundamental change in the method of taxing just under a quarter of taxpayers in the country can be. The Revenue is doing a good job on self-assessment. The problem is that it is the wrong form of tax system.

All the chaos of the tax system will in future be collated and reorganised. This will not be done by tax simplification committees or even by the Inland Revenue. The forces for change will simply be technology and business methods.

One evening this year, Robin Cooke-Hurle was walking through the City with a couple of friends after a traditional City dinner in one of the livery halls. And as they found themselves walking past numerous other livery halls a thought struck them. All of these mighty halls had been built by businesses which were subsequently destroyed by technology. The same will also be true of the tax business. In part, last week's report from the

English ICA on where the profession will be in the year 2005 covered this point. "We believe that tax compliance services have some limited scope for expansion," it said. "But we also believe that tax compliance will be an unattractive area for many practitioners — except possibly as a semi-detached adjunct to the main practice of those able to exploit technology to handle high volumes profitably."

Tax planning and high-level expert advice will continue to be a growth area. The basic compliance work within tax will be computerised and only the advice side of the business will be left. A few clever advisers will evaluate the possibilities. Tax strategy is already moving to the centre of businesses rather than being the province of backroom specialists. But, as Cooke-Hurle tends to point out, computer systems are unforgiving. This is where the way in which compliance work is done will drive the revolution in the tax system. "Total logic forces out and exposes the flaws in the legislation."

This is where the Holy Grail of tax simplification lies. Legislation will not be able to be enacted if it is too complex and too flawed in the future. Once the tax compliance system is run by technology, the changes that a Chancellor traditionally makes as a result of the Budget and the subsequent Finance Bill will have to conform to a logical system at last.



ROBERT BRUCE

## All for the sake of a brand

THE business of valuing brands has always been an embarrassment to fastidious accountants. Johnnie Walker whisky, as Sir David Tweedie of the Accounting Standards Board is fond of telling us, has been around for longer than the United States of America. But the idea of sticking brands in balance sheets and then trying to assess an annual increase or decrease in their value has always proved a thorny problem. The Institute

of Practitioners in Advertising has just produced a review of current practice written by David Haigh. And in an appendix he quotes some recent American examples. In percentage changes to their deemed value the brand of Remy Martin has fallen 24 per cent in the year, while Johnnie Walker Red Label rose 4 per cent. Gilbey's gin fell 20 per cent, while its stablemate, Bombay Gin, rose 40 per cent. The

game of Scrabble rose 5 per cent, while Trivial Pursuit fell 5 per cent. It is small wonder that brand valuation is a game that accountants would rather leave alone.

### Royal saviour

THE Royal Family is saved. The iron discipline of past eras is to be brought to bear. Phyllida Dare is to take on the administrative duties in the Prince of Wales's office

that were previously carried out by the famous Tiggy Legge-Bourke. What, you may ask, is this news doing in an accountancy diary column? Simple. Dare's father was the legendary Lord Benson. He built the firm of Coopers into the mighty business it is today. He was a fine president of the English ICA. And he brought the idea of accounting standards to fruition. And he did it all with the utmost of strong leadership and a stern no-nonsense approach. The Royal Family's popularity ratings will rise again soon.

### Graham's way

TERESA GRAHAM, of Baker Tilly, has made her way to the fore at Workplace 2000 — the English ICA's project that provides help on workplace issues. Graham has become chairman and has some revolutionary ideas. "I am planning to look at the promotion of chartered accountancy as a 'family-friendly' profession," she said.

ROBERT BRUCE



	Nov	Dec	% Chg
Special Div	164.30	164.90	+ 0.36
Int-Account	171.80	181.80	+ 5.82
Technology	277.80	276.00	- 0.65
Int-Data Equip	61.62	61.01	- 0.99
Int-Access	105.00	105.00	+ 0.00

	Nov	Dec	% Chg
Int-Global Inc	228.19	242.70	+ 6.39
Wolfe-Victoria Inc	93.19	93.19	+ 0.00

**SOUTHERN UTILITIES, PLUMB AND STEEL**

	Nov	Dec	% Chg
Special Div	454.10	454.30	+ 0.05
Int-Account	742.19	742.19	+ 0.00
Int-Data Equip	218.00	218.00	+ 0.00
Int-Access	526.19	526.19	+ 0.00
Energy Inc	490.00	490.00	+ 0.00
Int-Global Inc	259.00	259.00	+ 0.00
Int-Data Equip	259.00	259.00	+ 0.00

**POTENTIAL CITY TRUSTS LTD**

	Nov	Dec	% Chg
1710 - 431 1557 Glenview Dr. 1711 4111 4400			
Special Div	62.25	62.54	+ 0.47
Int-Account	718.00	718.00	+ 0.00
Technology	10.00	10.00	+ 0.00
Int-Data Equip	12.45	12.45	+ 0.00
Int-Access	10.00	10.00	+ 0.00

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Global Data Index	2007	2008	% Chg	2009	% Chg	2010	% Chg	2011	% Chg	2012	% Chg	2013	% Chg	2014	% Chg	2015	% Chg	2016	% Chg	2017	% Chg	2018	% Chg	2019	% Chg	2020	% Chg	2021	% Chg	2022	% Chg	2023	% Chg	2024	% Chg	2025	% Chg	2026	% Chg	2027	% Chg	2028	% Chg	2029	% Chg	2030	% Chg	2031	% Chg	2032	% Chg	2033	% Chg	2034	% Chg	2035	% Chg	2036	% Chg	2037	% Chg	2038	% Chg	2039	% Chg	2040	% Chg	2041	% Chg	2042	% Chg	2043	% Chg	2044	% Chg	2045	% Chg	2046	% Chg	2047	% Chg	2048	% Chg	2049	% Chg	2050	% Chg	2051	% Chg	2052	% Chg	2053	% Chg	2054	% Chg	2055	% Chg	2056	% Chg	2057	% Chg	2058	% Chg	2059	% Chg	2060	% Chg	2061	% Chg	2062	% Chg	2063	% Chg	2064	% Chg	2065	% Chg	2066	% Chg	2067	% Chg	2068	% Chg	2069	% Chg	2070	% Chg	2071	% Chg	2072	% Chg	2073	% Chg	2074	% Chg	2075	% Chg	2076	% Chg	2077	% Chg	2078	% Chg	2079	% Chg	2080	% Chg	2081	% Chg	2082	% Chg	2083	% Chg	2084	% Chg	2085	% Chg	2086	% Chg	2087	% Chg	2088	% Chg	2089	% Chg	2090	% Chg	2091	% Chg	2092	% Chg	2093	% Chg	2094	% Chg	2095	% Chg	2096	% Chg	2097	% Chg	2098	% Chg	2099	% Chg	2100	% Chg	2101	% Chg	2102	% Chg	2103	% Chg	2104	% Chg	2105	% Chg	2106	% Chg	2107	% Chg	2108	% Chg	2109	% Chg	2110	% Chg	2111	% Chg	2112	% Chg	2113	% Chg	2114	% Chg	2115	% Chg	2116	% Chg	2117	% Chg	2118	% Chg	2119	% Chg	2120	% Chg	2121	% Chg	2122	% Chg	2123	% Chg	2124	% Chg	2125	% Chg	2126	% Chg	2127	% Chg	2128	% Chg	2129	% Chg	2130	% Chg	2131	% Chg	2132	% Chg	2133	% Chg	2134	% Chg	2135	% Chg	2136	% Chg	2137	% Chg	2138	% Chg	2139	% Chg	2140	% Chg	2141	% Chg	2142	% Chg	2143	% Chg	2144	% Chg	2145	% Chg	2146	% Chg	2147	% Chg	2148	% Chg	2149	% Chg	2150	% Chg	2151	% Chg	2152	% Chg	2153	% Chg	2154	% Chg	2155	% Chg	2156	% Chg	2157	% Chg	2158	% Chg	2159	% Chg	2160	% Chg	2161	% Chg	2162	% Chg	2163	% Chg	2164	% Chg	2165	% Chg	2166	% Chg	2167	% Chg	2168	% Chg	2169	% Chg	2170	% Chg	2171	% Chg	2172	% Chg	2173	% Chg	2174	% Chg	2175	% Chg	2176	% Chg	2177	% Chg	2178	% Chg	2179	% Chg	2180	% Chg	2181	% Chg	2182	% Chg	2183	% Chg	2184	% Chg	2185	% Chg	2186	% Chg	2187	% Chg	2188	% Chg	2189	% Chg	2190	% Chg	2191	% Chg	2192	% Chg	2193	% Chg	2194	% Chg	2195	% Chg	2196	% Chg	2197	% Chg	2198	% Chg	2199	% Chg	2200	% Chg	2201	% Chg	2202	% Chg	2203	% Chg	2204	% Chg	2205	% Chg	2206	% Chg	2207	% Chg	2208	% Chg	2209	% Chg	2210	% Chg	2211	% Chg	2212	% Chg	2213	% Chg	2214	% Chg	2215	% Chg	2216	% Chg	2217	% Chg	2218	% Chg	2219	% Chg	2220	% Chg	2221	% Chg	2222	% Chg	2223	% Chg	2224	% Chg	2225	% Chg	2226	% Chg	2227	% Chg	2228	% Chg	2229	% Chg	2230	% Chg	2231	% Chg	2232	% Chg	2233	% Chg	2234	% Chg	2235	% Chg	2236	% Chg	2237	% Chg	2238	% Chg	2239	% Chg	2240	% Chg	2241	% Chg	2242	% Chg	2243	% Chg	2244	% Chg	2245	% Chg	2246	% Chg	2247	% Chg	2248	% Chg	2249	% Chg	2250	% Chg	2251	% Chg	2252	% Chg	2253	% Chg	2254	% Chg	2255	% Chg	2256	% Chg	2257	% Chg	2258	% Chg	2259	% Chg	2260	% Chg	2261	% Chg	2262	% Chg	2263	% Chg	2264	% Chg	2265	% Chg	2266	% Chg	2267	% Chg	2268	% Chg	2269	% Chg	2270	% Chg	2271	% Chg	2272	% Chg	2273	% Chg	2274	% Chg	2275	% Chg	2276	% Chg	2277	% Chg	2278	% 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Chg	2370	% Chg	2371	% Chg	2372	% Chg	2373	% Chg	2374	% Chg	2375	% Chg	2376	% Chg	2377	% Chg	2378	% Chg	2379	% Chg	2380	% Chg	2381	% Chg	2382	% Chg	2383	% Chg	2384	% Chg	2385	% Chg	2386	% Chg	2387	% Chg	2388	% Chg	2389	% Chg	2390	% Chg	2391	% Chg	2392	% Chg	2393	% Chg	2394	% Chg	2395	% Chg	2396	% Chg	2397	% Chg	2398	% Chg	2399	% Chg	2400	% Chg	2401	% Chg	2402	% Chg	2403	% Chg	2404	% Chg	2405	% Chg	2406	% Chg	2407	% Chg	2408	% Chg	2409	% Chg	2410	% Chg	2411	% Chg	2412	% Chg	2413	% Chg	2414	% Chg	2415	% Chg	2416	% Chg	2417	% Chg	2418	% Chg	2419	% Chg	2420	% Chg	2421	% Chg	2422	% Chg	2423	% Chg	2424	% Chg	2425	% Chg	2426	% Chg	2427	% Chg	2428	% Chg	2429	% Chg	2430	% Chg	2431	% Chg	2432	% Chg	2433	% Chg	2434	% Chg	2435	% Chg	2436	% Chg	2437	% Chg	2438	% Chg	2439	% Chg	2440	% Chg	2441	% Chg	2442	% Chg	2443	% Chg	2444	% Chg	2445	% Chg	2446	% Chg	2447	% Chg	2448	% Chg	2449	% Chg	2450	% Chg	2451	% Chg	2452	% Chg	2453	% Chg	2454	% Chg	2455	% Chg	2456	% Chg	2457	% Chg	2458	% Chg	2459	% Chg	2460	% Chg	2461	% Chg	2462	% Chg	2463	% Chg	2464	% Chg	2465	% Chg	2466	% Chg	2467	% Chg	2468	% Chg	2469	% Chg	2470	% Chg	2471	% Chg	2472	% Chg	2473	% Chg	2474	% Chg	2475	% Chg	2476	% Chg	2477	% Chg	2478	% Chg	2479	% Chg	2480	% Chg	2481	% Chg	2482	% Chg	2483	% Chg	2484	% Chg	2485	% Chg	2486	% Chg	2487	% Chg	2488	% Chg	2489	% Chg	2490	% Chg	2491	% Chg	2492	% Chg	2493	% Chg	2494	% Chg	2495	% Chg	2496	% Chg	2497	% Chg	2498	% Chg	2499	% Chg	2500	% Chg	2501	% Chg	2502	% Chg	2503	% Chg	2504	% Chg	2505	% Chg	2506	% Chg	2507	% Chg	2508	% Chg	2509	% Chg	2510	% Chg	2511	% Chg	2512	% Chg	2513	% Chg	2514	% Chg	2515	% Chg	2516	% Chg	2517	% Chg	2518	% Chg	2519	% Chg	2520	% Chg	2521	% Chg	2522	% Chg	2523	% Chg	2524	% Chg	2525	% Chg	2526	% Chg	2527	% Chg	2528	% Chg	2529	% Chg	2530	% Chg	2531	% Chg	2532	% Chg	2533	% Chg	2534	% Chg	2535	% Chg	2536	% Chg	2537	% Chg	2538	% Chg	2539	% Chg	2540	% Chg	2541	% Chg	2542	% Chg	2543	% Chg	2544	% Chg	2545	% Chg	2546	% Chg	2547	% Chg	2548	% Chg	2549	% Chg	2550	% Chg	2551	% Chg	2552	% Chg	2553	% Chg	2554	% Chg	2555	% Chg	2556	% Chg	2557	% Chg	2558	% Chg	2559	% Chg	2560	% Chg	2561	% Chg	2562	% Chg	2563	% Chg	2564	% Chg	2565	% Chg	2566	% Chg	2567	% Chg	2568	% Chg	2569	% Chg	2570	% Chg	2571	% Chg	2572	% Chg	2573	% Chg	2574	% Chg	2575	% Chg	2576	% Chg	2577	% Chg	2578	% Chg	2579	% Chg	2580	% Chg	2581	% Chg	2582	% Chg	2583	% Chg	2584	% Chg	2585	% Chg	2586	% Chg	2587	% Chg	2588	% Chg	2589	% Chg	2590	% Chg	2591	% Chg	2592	% Chg	2593	% Chg	2594	% Chg	2595	% Chg	2596	% Chg	2597	% Chg	2598	% Chg	2599	% Chg	2600	% Chg	2601	% Chg	2602	% Chg	2603	% Chg	2604	% Chg	2605	% Chg	2606	% Chg	2607	% Chg	2608	% Chg	2609	% Chg	2610	% Chg	2611	% Chg	2612	% Chg	2613	% Chg	2614	% Chg	2615	% Chg	2616	% Chg	2617	% Chg	2618	% Chg	2619	% Chg	2620	% Chg	2621	% Chg	2622	% Chg	2623	% Chg	2624	% Chg	2625	% Chg	2626	% Chg	2627	% Chg	2628	% Chg	2629	% Chg	2630	% Chg	2631	% Chg	2632	% Chg	2633	% Chg	2634	% Chg	2635	% Chg	2636	% Chg	2637	% Chg	2638	% Chg	2639	% Chg	2640	% Chg	2641	% Chg	2642	% Chg	2643	% Chg	2644	% Chg	2645	% Chg	2646	% Chg	2647	% Chg	2648	% Chg	2649	% Chg	2650	% Chg	2651	% Chg	2652	% Chg	2653	% Chg	2654	% Chg	2655	% Chg	2656	% Chg	2657	% Chg	2658	% Chg	2659	% Chg	2660	% Chg	2661	% Chg	2662	% Chg	2663	% Chg	2664	% Chg	2665	% Chg	2666	% Chg	2667	% Chg	2668	% Chg	2669	% Chg	2670	% Chg	2671	% Chg	2672	% Chg	2673	% Chg	2674	% Chg	2675	% Chg	2676	% Chg	2677	% Chg	2678	% Chg	2679	% Chg	2680	% Chg	2681	% Chg	2682	% Chg	2683	% Chg	2684	% Chg	2685	% Chg	2686	% Chg	2687	% Chg	2688	% Chg	2689	% Chg	2690	% Chg	2691	% Chg	2692	% Chg	2693	% Chg	2694	% Chg	2695	% Chg	2696	% Chg	2697	% Chg	2698	% Chg	2699	% Chg	2700	% Chg	2701	% Chg	2702	% Chg	2703	% Chg	2704	% Chg	2705	% Chg	2706	% Chg	2707	% Chg	2708	% Chg	2709	% Chg	2710	% Chg	2711	% Chg	2712	% Chg	2713	% Chg	2714	% Chg	2715	% Chg	2716	% Chg	2717	% Chg	2718	% Chg	2719	% Chg	2720	% Chg	2721	% Chg	2722	% Chg	2723	% Chg	2724	% Chg	2725	% Chg	2726	% Chg	2727	% Chg	2728	% Chg	2729	% Chg	2730	% Chg	2731	% Chg	2732	% Chg	2733	% Chg	2734	% Chg	2735	% Chg	2736	% Chg	2737	% Chg	2738	% Chg	2739	% Chg	2740	% Chg	2741	% Chg	2742	% Chg	2743	% Chg	2744	% Chg	2745	% Chg	2746	% Chg	2747	% Chg	2748	% Chg	2749	% Chg	2750	% Chg	2751	% Chg	2752	% Chg	2753	% Chg	2754	% Chg	2755	% Chg	2756	% Chg	2757	% Chg	2758	% Chg	2759	% Chg	2760	% Chg	2761	% Chg	2762	% Chg	2763	% Chg	2764	% Chg	2765	% Chg	2766	% Chg	2767	% Chg	2768	% Chg	2769	% Chg	2770	% Chg	2771	% Chg	2772	% Chg	2773	% Chg	2774	% Chg	2775	% Chg	2776	% Chg	2777	% Chg	2778	% Chg	2779	% Chg	2780	%
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[illegible][illegible]

SOUTHERN PORTLAND CEMENT CO		1/2		1/4		1/8	
Common	34.50	34.50					
Preferred	34.50	34.50					
1st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
2nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
3rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
4th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
5th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
6th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
7th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
8th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
9th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
10th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
11th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
12th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
13th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
14th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
15th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
16th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
17th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
18th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
19th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
20th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
21st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
22nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
23rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
24th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
25th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
26th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
27th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
28th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
29th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
30th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
31st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
32nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
33rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
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35th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
36th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
37th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
38th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
39th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
40th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
41st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
42nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
43rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
44th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
45th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
46th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
47th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
48th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
49th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
50th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
51st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
52nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
53rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
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56th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
57th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
58th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
59th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
60th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
61st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
62nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
63rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
64th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
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66th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
67th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
68th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
69th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
70th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
71st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
72nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
73rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
74th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
75th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
76th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
77th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
78th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
79th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
80th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
81st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
82nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
83rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
84th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
85th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
86th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
87th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
88th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
89th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
90th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
91st Preferred	34.50	34.50					
92nd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
93rd Preferred	34.50	34.50					
94th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
95th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
96th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
97th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
98th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
99th Preferred	34.50	34.50					
100th Preferred	34.50	34.50					

[illegible]

Account	354.00	636.00	+ 282	667
1st Federal Inc.	191.70	200.00	+ 8	199
2nd Federal	200.00	223.00	+ 23	223
3rd Federal	35.30	35.00	- 30	35
4th Federal Inc.	307.40	292.00	- 15	292
5th Federal	35.70	35.70	0	35

Source: FT Information

\* Yield expressed in CMB

† On dividend; ‡ Monthly price

§ Periodic Change calculated from opening; ¶ Net Change

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



## Bonds and equities lose ground

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	PE
<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>							
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120

1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	PE
<b>BANKS</b>							
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1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	PE
<b>BREWERS, PUBS &amp; REST</b>							
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1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	PE
<b>BUILDING &amp; CONSTRUCT</b>							
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1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	PE
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>							
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1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	PE
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1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	PE
<b>HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>							
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1996	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	PE
<b>BUILDING MATERIALS</b>							
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## NEW FILMS

**Kansas City** offers jazz, sleaze and kidnapping, but the cocktail is not vintage Robert Altman



## NEW FILMS

... whereas the comedy thriller **Mr Reliable** displays the cream of the new Aussie talent

## THE TIMES ARTS



## NEW FILMS

**David Mamet's American Buffalo** receives big-screen intensity from a cast led by Dustin Hoffman



## NEW FILMS

... while in **The Sunchaser** Michael Cimino turns a road movie into pretentious social commentary

CINEMA: The jazz running through Robert Altman's *Kansas City* fails to lift the spirits, says Geoff Brown

# Sour smell of jam and corruption

Come on, boys, let's hear some music! So says Harry Belafonte's Seldom Seen, gangster lord of the Hey Hey Club, the Depression-era hotbed of jazz in Robert Altman's *Kansas City*. And so we do. Jazz musicians jam all night, and lock horns in duels. Modern representations of Lester Young and Coleman Hawkins battle with their saxophones, while young Charlie Parker looks on from the balcony. The camera swerves from player to player. Our feet tap. It's hard not to feel exhilarated.

Yet Robert Altman's problematic new film, financed by the French company CIBY 2000, is far from being a festive salute to the music the director knew as a child in Kansas City, his home town. The jazz sessions serve as interludes in a sour portrait of corruption, political and social: the American dream turned into a nightmare. The year is 1934: the time, just before national elections. A kidnapping is in progress. Blondie O'Hara, a telegraph operator who has seen too many Jean Harlow movies, aims a gun and captures socialite Carolyn Sinton, the laudarium-drenched wife of a Roosevelt aide. Her goal? The release of her worthless husband Johnny, a two-bit hood currently being tortured by Belafonte.

Sounds interesting? Think again. Blondie is played by Jennifer Jason Leigh, who has delved into her bag of mannerisms to come up with a new squawk and grimace galore. She makes the character treacherous, though Altman's wayward script, co-written with his *Short Cuts* colleague Frank Barhydt, scarcely helps Blondie's mission by erasing background details and rendering her husband so colourless. But there is some good news. Blondie kidnaps Miranda Richardson, a sensible actress fully alert to the comic potential of a socialite dragged over town, befuddled by drugs. Belafonte is absorbing too, swathing his gangster in a chilling version of the easy charm once lavished on such songs as *Mary's Boy Child*.

While Leigh and Richardson edge towards friendship, and jazz riffs spiral into the smoky air, Altman fills the gaps in between with mob thuggery, some of it perpetrated by Steve Buscemi as he pads out the voters with cartloads of drunks and bums. Altman has described the entire film as imbued with jazz: the actors, he says, do riffs as much as the musicians, as their talk wanders from the plot. But we associate jazz with vitality: jam sessions aside, there is too much cold artifice and misanthropy in Altman's creation for anyone to be uplifted for long.

The film also looks artificial. Period cars prowled those tidy streets that only exist on a Hollywood set. Inside the Hey Hey Club, everything is brown. On a technical level Stephen Altman's production design may be exemplary, but it displays neither a poetic imagination nor the hard edge of reality. You never feel you are in Kansas City. You never feel Robert Altman was there either: he could have dreamed up this place from other people's movies.



Tiresome kidnapper Jennifer Jason Leigh squawks and grimaces while her victim, Miranda Richardson, exploits her character's comic potential in *Kansas City*

One of the great virtues of *Mr Reliable* is its sense of place. The time is 1968. The location: a nondescript suburb of Sydney, baking in the summer heat. Wally Mellish, a petty criminal just out of prison, rents a house. "Don't worry about No 5 Glenfield Road," he tells the owner, "nothing's going to happen there." But that is before he fires a shotgun at police investigating the theft of crests from Jaguar cars (he needed them for mantelpiece ornaments).

The police overreact, and assume he is holding a woman and child hostage. The woman is his new girlfriend Beryl. Suddenly we have a siege, and the area buzzes with onlookers, the media, entrepreneurs selling sausages, hapless cops, and the best in late Sixties hair and clothing. Meanwhile, Wally and Beryl get married, with the Police Commissioner as best man. He later becomes a hostage himself: "Milk or sugar, Mr Allen?" Beryl asks, a gun pointing into his mouth.

Ever since her first feature, *Malcolm*, the Australian director Nadia Tass has been partial to

whimsical comedy about misfits. But *Mr Reliable* is no scriptwriter's fancy: the bizarre events actually happened, and the film fruitfully feeds off the protest feelings stirred by the Vietnam War. Mellish, played with ebullient charm by Colin Friels, becomes a modern folk hero, a simple, uneducated Aussie who makes clowns of the hated Establishment.

Tass develops the tale with due regard for comedy and suspense, and never allows the characters to decline into caricature. The forces of law and order, the media hounds, the prickly neighbours: all

**Kansas City**  
ABC Shaftesbury Ave, 15, 115 mins  
Crime and corruption plus lots of jazz in Robert Altman's home town

**Mr Reliable**  
Warner West End, 15, 113 mins  
Engaging true-life Aussie comedy

**American Buffalo**  
Metro, 15, 90 mins  
Powerful adaptation of David Mamet's play

**The Sunchaser**  
Warner West End, 15, 123 mins  
Windy Michael Cimino film

**Gabbah**  
ICA Cinema, 75 mins  
Poetic jewel from Iran

have their place in the sun. And Beryl herself is a winner, a spunky lass determined to enjoy domestic bliss even during siege warfare. Jacqueline McKenzie's performance, following turns in *Romper Stomper* and *Angel Baby*, confirms her position as one of Down Under's rising stars.

"You fire me out, Walt. I need a rest." So do we after a dose of Dustin Hoffman in *American Buffalo*. Entering the film kicking litter, and looking immaculately grungy with stubble and stringy hair, Hoffman's small-time hustler lets loose an avalanche of words.

Walt's pal Donny, the junk-shop owner played by Dennis Franz, dumps his own mountain too. For this is David Mamet country. People talk. And talk. And talk. They talk about business, loyalty and friendship; and they talk dirty.

But what else would you expect? This is a film of Mamet's early play (1975), and any opening out would weaken its force. Aside from a few street exteriors, we remain locked in the junk-shop overnight, as Donny and Walt plan to rob a customer who had bought a collector's item, a buffalo-headed nickel, at too cheap a price. Donny wants to use his young gofer (Sean Nelson) and cut him in on the profits; Walt has other ideas, and is not above wrecking the shop to make his point.

Michael Corrente, the director, has a definite feeling for the dingy kind of small-town lives: he showed this in *Federal Hill*. But *American Buffalo* belongs to Mamet's script and the actors. Hoffman is impressive, though he lacks the dynamism Al Pacino brought to the stage role in London; while Franz displays a depth scarcely suggested by his TV

cop roles. As a cinema experience, *American Buffalo* is too small and sombre for wide acceptance: quality is there, though.

If *American Buffalo* hems you in, Michael Cimino is more than happy to show you wide open spaces in *The Sunchaser*, his first film in six years. This is a road movie with pretensions, driven by two characters at loggerheads. One is Woody Harrelson, a grizzled LA doctor; the other is Jon Seda, a cancer-stricken teenager who escapes prison on transportation, kidnaps the doc, and forces him to drive to a Navajo mountain for spiritual salvation.

Cimino means to turn their journey into a report on the state of the nation. He fills the screen with clever arrangements of rock, sand and Tarmac, and some choice visual conceits. Note the American flag carefully reflected in the car's smashed side-view mirror. But Charles Leavitt's script cannot sustain the weight Cimino applies: any serious ideas are half-baked, and clichés multiply as doc and patient head for the hills. "It's been real,"

Seda says as the two take their leave. Real?

Gabbah is half-real, half-fantastic. Mohsen Makhmalbaf, one of Iran's liveliest directors, began by wanting to make a documentary about the carpet-weaving tribes of south-east Iran. But a story intruded, and the film took flight, becoming an extraordinary visual experience bathed, like the tribe's clothes, in the brightest of colours: turquoise, pink, purple, yellow.

The tribe's brand of carpet, known as "gabbah", traditionally documents their own experiences. Makhmalbaf follows suit, and the story he tells of a young woman kept from marrying the man she loves finds its way into the gorgeous carpet woven before us. Most Iranian cinema seen in Britain has followed the realist line: Makhmalbaf, 40 next year, opens a window on to a poetic tradition. A schoolteacher reaches out to the sky to explain about colour: his hand becomes blue. A single figure stands in a landscape of snow and hills. Man and nature, art and life: they all become fused in *Gabbah*, a small jewel of pure cinema.

JAZZ: High volume dims Marisa Monte's lyrics at the Barbican; plus Marion Montgomery at Pizza On The Park

For the second time in less than a week a singer came unstuck due to a woeful sound mix. What made Marisa Monte's Oris Jazz Festival show at the Barbican even more frustrating than Carmen Lundy's earlier concert was that so much care had been lavished on a video installation which,

to be honest, added little to our appreciation of the songs. How ironic, then, that the Brazilian vocalist's new album should be called *A Great Noise*. Even allowing for the

language barrier, it was a struggle to decipher the lyrics amid the churning over-amplification of Monte's guitars-and-drums backing. On the rare occasions when

the volume levels dropped, it was possible to appreciate exactly why this tirelessly eclectic performer has been acclaimed as one of the spiritual heirs to Caetano Veloso and Gilberto Gil (a link that was made explicit by her borrowing of the song *Panis et Circensis*).

Following their example, Monte borrows heavily from the vocabulary of Western pop, even throwing in a graceful cover version of George Harrison's *Give Me*

*Love*. On the evidence of this performance, though, she runs the risk of allowing the remorseless four-square rock beat to smother her sensuous heritage. It may be naive to long for the tone poems of Ipanema, but some of us prefer nostalgia to the smoke stacks of Sao Paulo.

That there is nothing to be ashamed of in looking to the past was illustrated by Marion Montgomery's urbane tribute to Johnny Mercer at Pizza On The Park. Mercer's

lyrics are a distinctive combination of the poetic and the demotic; and Montgomery possesses exactly the right temperament to draw out the full measure of emotion and worldliness in *Come Rain Or Come Shine*, for instance, or *Blues In The Night*. Laurie Holloway's trio arrangements are models of their kind, inventive but never intrusive. Stripped to essentials, Montgomery's stark and vulnerable account of *Days of Wine and Roses* allowed us to ponder the words as if hearing them for the very first time.

CLIVE DAVIS

## Brief glimpses of sensuality

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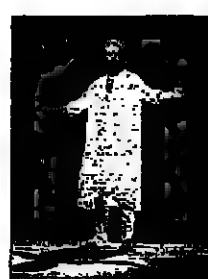






## ■ OPERA

Zimmermann's epic *Die Soldaten* receives a heroic new staging at the Coliseum



## ■ THEATRE 1

The Lyceum reopens with the lavish biblical banalities of *Jesus Christ Superstar*

THE TIMES  
ARTS

## ■ THEATRE 2

... while *The Bellevue*, Odón von Horváth's first play, proves to be blisteringly funny



## ■ TOMORROW

A new CD from the anonymous one, and all the other top pop releases, reviewed by David Sinclair

OPERA: Rodney Milnes on ENO's triumphant production of an 'unstageable' masterpiece

# Defiant display of martial art

Zimmermann's opera of 1965 is said to be the most important German opera since Berg's *Lulu*, and its importance is to be judged by sheer size, then it most certainly is — or was, until Henze capped it with *We Come to the River*. Several British productions have been planned, and then shelved because of the forces involved — an orchestra of more than 100, three film screens, electronics, enormous cast, dancers, actors and split stage-areas, quite apart from months of expensive rehearsal.

English National Opera has finally done it, a heroic act of defiance at a time when budgets are being tightened all round and most companies are planning long runs of Tosca. And they have made a huge success of it: Tuesday's first night was the sort of company triumph reminiscent of its *War and Peace* and *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk*, demonstrating clearly what ENO is all about and why we need it.

There are many surprises, not least the piece itself. Lenz's autobiographical play of 1976, on which Zimmermann's libretto is closely based, is not so much about the brutal and licentious soldiery of the title as about class; the soldiers who degrade and destroy Marie, the middle-class protagonist, are all officers. The influence on Schiller's "bourgeois tragedy" *Kabale und Liebe* of 30 years later (even later to become Verdi's *Luisa Miller*) and Büchner's *Woyzeck* of 1837 is palpable.

Zimmermann repays the compliment: his score is an extended homage to Berg's *Wozzeck* — short scenes based on closed musical forms (chaccone, toccata and so on).

The only problem about this piece of overwhelmingly powerful music-theatre is that Marie is none too warmly characterised: there is a danger of her seeming an upwardly-mobile airhead on the make, using her sexual attraction to better her status, and of the opera itself turning into *Madama Butterfly* but with an unsympathetic heroine.

There is little opportunity to worry about this during a performance: you are swept along by the visceral power of the music. Again, surprises. *Soldaten* is reputed to be the noisiest opera ever written, and the prelude — shrieking woodwind and grinding brass over insistent drum beats — is certainly a musical vision of hell. But most of the writing is of chamber-

musical, filigree delicacy and extremely seductive, with especially telling use of saxophone, electric guitar, bells and extravagantly divided strings; the Bergian vocal lines, angular and with wide leaps exploiting the extremes of the compass, have a beauty all their own.

If the production has a single hero, it is the conductor Elgar Howarth. He and the orchestra lay the music out with the utmost clarity, relishing its colours and subtle timbres, and take constant care with balance so that a cast taking equal care with diction get most of the words across.

And the cast sings superbly. The role of Marie looks quite impossible on paper but, in a stunning British operatic debut, Lisa Saffer not only makes light of the technical difficulties but ensures that every single bar emerges as music. Jon Garrison, in the Pinkerton role of Desportes, is equally musical, lyrical and unstrained. There are impressive performances from Roberto Salvatori



Uniformly superb: from left, around table, Nicholas Folwell (Major Mary), Roberto Salvatori (Stolz), David Barrell (Major Haudy)

in the Lenz role of Marie's faithful swain. Christopher Gillett as an officer who thinks, and Marie Angel as the Countess who tries to take the girl under her wing — the nearest we get to a sympathetic character. *Soldaten* was deemed

"unperformable" by its commissioners in 1960, and even as revised four years later remains a formidable challenge. The director, David Freeman, has rightly gone for simplicity in Sally Jacoby's helpful permanent set, and could perhaps have gone

further: the films and soldier-extras marching about — not very well — add little of substance. But the action is presented with unsparing clarity (a couple of nasty rapes, even the famous three scenes played simultaneously, in the event no

more adventurous than similar devices in *Bohème* and *Rigoletto*). Indeed, in many ways *Soldaten* is a surprisingly conventional opera — nothing wrong with that — and rivetingly well performed. Definitely not to be missed.

## Printed on the air

BOOKS are a staple resource of radio. *Late Book*, *Book at Bedtime* and the *Woman's Hour* serial are the more prominent audio outlets for the written word. And for an author to get one of these slots, while not quite amounting to a telephone call from Hollywood, is a considerable leg-up.

There are essentially four ways in which radio can utilise a book. Serialisation in one of the slots mentioned above, or in the 8.40am Monday slot on Radio 4, is the first. Next comes the book as a basis for discussion: the most prestigious outlet in this category is *Start the Week*, although to be mauled by Melvyn Bragg is not necessarily the fastest way to the best-sellers.

The third manifestation is the book as news item. The best example of late has involved the Duchess of York, who turned up in the famed

## RADIO

"ten past eight" slot on *Today* (Radio 4), to be interviewed by Sue MacGregor. This time of the morning is normally reserved for politician-mauling and the interview typically lasts well under ten minutes. This one took nearly 20.

Let's we were in any doubt as to whose agenda was being served, the duchess halted any interesting line of inquiry by announcing: "That's not in the book." This was a classic case of a respectable current affairs medium being hijacked for publicity purposes.

But the fourth and most entertaining example of book-to-radio transference this week came in *Death Discs* (Radio 2, Tuesday), a programme both nauseating and riveting. The programme was based on a book, also called *Death Discs*, which carries the subtitle *Smashes: An Account of Fatality in the Popular Song*.

The author, Alan Clayson, has a chirpy style that is as right for the book as it was for the radio, which focused heavily on the golden era of death discs between the mid-1950s and the mid-1960s.

But Clayson also played the first death disc, Stanley Kirkby's *Don't Go Down The Mine, Dad* (1910), a far more plucky piece of work than the cloying records which marked the genre during the rock era, from which the most tell example is the truly awful *Tell Laura I Love Her*.

*Death Discs* will not have been to every taste, but it served to illustrate that books can make splendid radio when the book is used imaginatively as a research source.

PETER BARNARD

THEATRE: Jesus raises the Lyceum from the dead but the spirit is ailing; plus posthumous vindication for a neglected playwright



Meaning Messiah: Joanna Ampil and Steve Balsamo

YES, it is great to see the Lyceum back in creative business after an absence of several generations. Why, then, did last night's performance of *Jesus Christ Superstar* not send me out shaken, moved, stunned, exhilarated, or something comparably strong? Where the Jewish rabble chants "hey-sanna, ho-sanna", I would, I fear, substitute a carping "ho-hum-sanna".

Maybe a perverse nostalgia is to blame. Behind the hefty portico that still looms over Wellington Street, Henry Irving played the great Shakespearean roles. Yet the Lyceum that has been expensively reborn on the same site is a garish barn, and the reopening show is not exactly *Hamlet* or *Leah*.

Let me admit that *Superstar* is not my favourite musical. I would recommend Andrew Lloyd Webber's lush, dark *Sunset Boulevard* or jokey, unpretentious *By Jeeves* to anybody; but the pop-opera he and Tim Rice concocted in the late 1960s exudes more showbiz noise than plain truth. The composer and librettist might be answering

## Lame resurrection

the Beatles' claim to be more famous than Christ by creating a Christ who was a greater celeb even than the Beatles.

Steve Balsamo's long, tapering Jesus is typically said to be "bigger than John when he did his baptism thing"; but John when he did his Lennon thing was a master of wisdom and warmth beside him. He seems to dislike the sick ("heal yourselves") and to resent disciples he thinks do not love him enough. The Last Supper opens nastily and soon turns nastier. "I must be mad thinking I'll be remembered," whines the Superstar. "Look at your blank faces. My name will mean nothing after I'm dead." Though Balsamo sings nicely and brings what sensitivity he can to the role, it

## European disunity

ALMOST as exciting as discovering an excellent new play is the rediscovery of an excellent old one. Here is Odón von Horváth's first play, completed in 1926, pushed into a drawer and not produced, even in his home country (Austria) until 1969, 30 years after his untimely death. In Paris to escape the Nazis, he sheltered under a tree during a thunderstorm and was killed by a falling branch.

In his hotel room were found the notes for a new novel, *Adieu Europe*, a title that neatly expresses the feelings that emerge all his work. In *The Bellevue*, an outdated map of Europe hangs on the wall of the bankrupt hotel, and Nick Philippou's production for Actors Touring Company emphasises the point by hanging it permanently askew.

The wit is not only witty but blisteringly funny, exposing the unremitting greed of its characters by giving them preposterously selfish, self-exculpating dialogue. Ada, a crumbling aristocrat, is the

hotel's only paying guest, and when the sweet-natured Christine arrives, hoping to marry the manager who has fathered her child, the staff gang up on the girl and in a nightmarish sequence all pretend to have enjoyed her favours. She then reveals that her wish is to save the hotel with money from an unexpected inheritance, whereupon the men reverse their behaviour and struggle to propose marriage.

Kenneth McLeish provides a marvellously speakable translation, and Philippou has done the author proud with the zest of his production. As the raddled, grimly powdered countess, Ann Firbank is a haunting image of a woman, perhaps the image of a whole continent, long in the tooth but longing for former joys. Several characters, including John Dicks's sinisterly funny gambler, hint at the Nazi future ahead, and there is an exceptionally clever performance by Christopher Staines as a louché, monkey-faced waiter. Recommended.

JEREMY KINGSTON

The Bellevue  
Lyric Studio,  
Hammersmith

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Roy Strong recalls the vision of a choreographer whose effervescent spirit infused his work

## A dance to the music of his soul

I first met Sir Frederick Ashton at the close of the 1960s at a party given by the young Duffellins. As he sat with his head in profile, tilted as though he were an Edwardian dowager, I suggested to David Hockney that he ought to draw him for the National Portrait Gallery, of which I was then Director. He did, but the then Trustees didn't regard him as important enough so I arranged for its purchase by Ann Fleming.

In a way this is a cameo of establishment attitudes to the ballet even at that late date. The idea that Ashton would end up a knight, an OM and be accorded a memorial service in Westminster Abbey was still a long way off. And yet within his domain he was a genius. Egotistical, lazy, selfish, capricious, stingy, bitchy and wickedly witty, Ashton adored the grand life. He was a major prop of the *beau monde*, revelling in the friendship of duchesses and his adored Queen Mother, fully living up to Diana Cooper's adage:

"Homosexuals make the best courtiers." For there always lurked behind the facade that hidden life, one driven on by a relentless sexual drive (which also included a brief heterosexual phase) which went on almost to the end.

This was Ashton the pursuer, haunted by a succession of beautiful young men whom he chose and got, or yearned for so ardently that he would put pen to paper in almost hauntingly poignant love letters. On the whole he was lucky, for only the venal and violent Marty Thomas cast a shadow at the end. The rest — the "widows" as they were called — remained loyal even after all passion was spent.

**SECRET MUSES**  
The Life of  
Frederick Ashton  
By Julie Kavanagh  
Faber, £25  
ISBN 0 571 43520

What Julie Kavanagh reveals in her superb book is that in a sense each ballet was biography. For Natalia Petrova and the tutor in *A Month in the Country* read the ageing Ashton pining for the beautiful Thomas. That side is unashamedly laid bare in this meticulously researched and documented account, but his cre-

ations rose above that not only because of their choreographic invention but because they were emanations of an intellect.

Ashton's greatest work came after 1939, the war precipitating a catharsis during which he educated himself. Beneath all the mannered affectation and campy there lurked a man who was well read in everything from the Spanish mystics to Proust and who was fascinated by the geometry of Euclid. That certainly sets him apart from his successors, but it also explains that ability to articulate the human condition through dance which pervades all his greatest creations from *Symphonie Variations* onwards.

In Ashton too there was that paradox of a period shared by Beaton, Britten and others which swung between Modernism and an insular romanticism, between succumbing to the exhilaration of the new tempered by elegies for a lost aristocratic culture.

This book will not only be a compulsive read for balletomanes, but also for its portrait of the world from which our present Royal Ballet sprang, one of between-the-wars high Bohemia. It is in fact the company's inner history and ought to be compulsory reading for all of them. Unlike Balanchine, Ashton never taught class or was accorded a foundation to perpetuate his work. Recent revivals of his ballets have revealed how quickly his subtleties can slip over into caricature and how some pieces already appear antiquated. Perhaps while the Opera House is closed someone will give thought as to which of his works should be preserved and also how, Ashton may not be the English Petipa but he is certainly our Bourneville.



Kumakawa as Puck in Ashton's *The Dream*, in a 1994 production

## Delightful concoctions



More than the literary equivalent of spoonful of jam — preparing a feast in the days before the sterility of the supermarket: *The Butcher's Shop* by Frans Snyder (1579-1657)

**SATURDAY BOOKS IN THE DIRECTORY**  
Sarah Bradford plunges into the debate surrounding the Duchess of York

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**SEE PAGE 2 FOR TODAY'S EUROSTAR TOKEN**

CHANGING TIMES

Food has become so fashionable, in certain milieux, that it is something you're seen with rather than eat. Anorexia chic demands that fashion victims who, last year, were still serving up grilled peppers and polenta, now toy with ostrich steaks and roast their veg.

Foreign food still represents, contradictorily perhaps, glamour, sex, authenticity and exoticism to anyone brought up on the kind of bad English cooking we are supposed to believe has vanished thanks to the relentless proselytising of the galloping gourmets.

Perhaps, in an age of sexual anxiety, food fantasies are safe. Cookery books have long been known to provide the blissful frisson that porn does not always deliver. But aren't there enough anthologies on food around already?

Where Paul Levy, in *The Penguin Book of Food and Drink* (Penguin, £3, ISBN 0 67085 266 X) remarks austere-ly that there is "no excuse for producing yet another book that is the literary equivalent of spoonful of jam". Joan

Smith in *Hungry for You: From Cannibalism to Seduction* (Chanto & Windus, £17.99, ISBN 0 7011 6217 1) is permissive, unashamed to pick out her favourite plums.

Her compilation is original in two ways. She prefaces each section of extracts with a lively essay of her own, and she tickles not just palates but also consciences by serving up lashings of nasties: starvation, torture and cannibalism.

Here is a sociological and cultural account, beginning with hunger pangs and ending with the pleasures of satiety. Smith is the head-chef who designs the menu but lets the sous-chefs shine. She does allow herself some enjoyable boasting about her learned "imperious openness towards unfamiliar dishes such as sweetbreads in Burgundy, virulently hot chicken jalfrezi in Dhaka, raw reindeer tongues stuffed with sour cream in Stockholm, brain fritters in Damascus." Her conversion experience involved Italian cookery books: "I learned how to roast garlic and sun-dry my own tomatoes; I ate polenta on

the shores of Lake Garda, black pasta in Sardinia and ribollita in Certaldo."

Joan Smith sounds, here, just like Lorena, the heroine of her detective novels, who, unlike other feminist sleuths who pride themselves on being unable to distinguish their fancies from their arborio, always knows what side her ciabatta is buttered on. Smith is caustic, in her *Obsession* section, on diet as symptom not solution: what a relief to encounter Muriel Spark, Duke Ellington, Carol Shields, Brillat-Savarin, and many other experts on gourmandise. That old favourite, Becky Sharp mistakingly gobbling chilis, is here. Nothing by Colette, which is a pity.

Where Smith really scores is in her early chapters, rubbing our noses in poverty, pain, desperate hunger and the desperate remedy of eating other people. Some of these accounts fill the reader with nausea and disgust. Others compel compassion.

Paul Levy, in the opening

sentence of his introduction to the Penguin anthology, boldly lays his trump recipe cards on the kitchen table, declaring that "although this volume can be seen as an attempt to establish the canon of a subject that has yet to achieve recognition, it is also a completely personal choice of writing about food and drink."

Levy serves up big chunks of prose, long enough to convince and satisfy as well as titillate. He distinguishes between how-to advice and recipes, and reading about food and drink as a leisure activity enjoyed by people who like to eat and fantasise about eating but don't necessarily cook.

He includes a lot of pieces from authors practising in the New World, from S.J. Perelman to M.F.K. Fisher, and in his second section, on the Old World, quotes generously from beloved experts like Edouard de Pomiane, Norman Douglas, Jane Grigson and Elizabeth David. These two books complement each other like fish and chips.

MICHELLE ROBERTS

## Not so bad as you might think

Mary Ann Sieghart

THE AGE OF ANXIETY

Edited by Sarah Dunant and Roy Porter  
Virago, £16.99  
ISBN 1 85049 213 4

The world was full of omens of its own destruction. New plagues swept across the globe: people died in agony, some shrivelled to skeletons, some pouring blood and fluids from every orifice. Children began to wheeze and choke on the very air they breathed. A heart of a pig was found to beat in the body of a man. There were floods where there had been droughts and drought where there had been water. And in a city in the west a woman who had lain as if dead for many months was found to be with child.

So begins the first chapter of *The Age of Anxiety*, a determined effort to make the turn of this millennium sound as flesh-creeping as that of the last. But try instead this alternative view of the Western world today: "Peace descended upon a continent that had been racked by war for centuries. Nations that were enemies became friends and terrible weapons of destruction were themselves destroyed. Women no longer died in childbirth; their babies and children were spared too. Many were blessed with fertility who would before have led barren lives. More people enjoyed the fruits of learning and their grandparents lived to a hitherto undreamed-of age. Like the very birds of the air, humans flew to distant continents and brought back tales of magical beauty."

All right, I admit it: I wrote that version. But it seems just as valid an assessment of Western life today. But it would not suit a publisher who had hit upon the idea that, as the year 2000 approaches, we are all again in the grip of millennial angst.

Mary Midgley, in her essay on the environment, is the only writer to admit that, "I don't think there has ever been, in my time, any shortage of worry." For her generation the biggest terror — that of war — has been lifted. But if anxiety is always with us, is it really any worse now?

Fear of crime has surely increased. But the acts that most shock us, such as the Bulger killing or the West murders, are horrifying precisely because they are so unusual. Linda Grant, in an excellent essay on violence, writes, "The even more ghastly truth about these two cases is not that they are symptoms of social breakdown but that they occurred where both community and family was still intact." The same was true of

the Dunblane massacre, which took place in the close-knit community that is supposed to be a panacea to our social ills.

Crime is worse, but only compared with the golden age of the 1950s and 1960s, a uniquely peaceful period in a thousand years of almost permanent anxiety about violence. And AIDS too, as Oscar Moore reminds us in a poignant posthumous essay, is no more than a return to the relatively recent days, just two generations ago, when sex meant danger. Even in the 1950s and 1960s, people had other things to worry about: nuclear annihilation, stifling social conventions and stultifying lives.

Most of our genuinely new anxieties are summoned up in Geoff Mulgan's essay on technology and jobs. Those of us aged between 30 and 60 were educated without computers and brought up to believe that our careers would be linear and secure. It is not surprising that we feel ill-equipped for change. But we can learn the new ways, and our children will have been born to them, so they will be fine.

If you, like me, are a natural optimist, read this book and you will enjoy taking issue with almost every claim, or finding a countervailing reason to be happy to march each counsel of despair. You might even find yourself whistling, as I did, *Always Look on the Bright Side of Life*...



James Bulger, killed in 1993

## Little Grey men

Philip Howard

GEORGE'S LAIR  
By John Bayley  
Duckworth, £15.99  
ISBN 0 7136 2747 3

of things, particularly his life, is what George is good at. And faith unfaithful keeps Martha, his improbable mother-lover, falsely true. The crusty element is supplied by the author through his puppets. He has witty digs at the vulgarity of television chat and game shows, misquoting of poetry, and modern catchphrases such as "ongoing" and "paradigm". "Crusty" itself could have been one of them. To

anybody under 30 this now means smelling of old socks. And what a bore sex has become nowadays to the authorial voice. Always on view. Like sticking a BMW in a garage and leaving the door open.

Nevertheless, there is a fair amount of sex of all persuasions, described with wit that is not prurient and an old man's interest in the knickerless. The Grey brothers (there are three of them), conspirators and fantasists, get some of their just desserts. The gentle and the innocent get not quite a happy ending, but resolution and a step forward in the game of life. There is an explosion and the ghastliest Christmas family house party that has been held anywhere, even Bourne End.

The light story is witty, well written and exciting, with frequent chicanes and shocks. The good guys and girls end up living the sort of lives everyone thinks they ought to be living all along. It is funny, surprising, touching — and a little sad.

## Sticky web of spells

Rachel Cusk

THE ENCHANTMENT OF LILY DAHL  
By Siri Hustvedt  
Secker, £12  
ISBN 0 340 68233 3

of the local rag? Or will it be all of these, worn with the slight self-consciousness which signals that some broad-brush criticism of the above is underway?

The novel opens with Lily Dahl, a young, beautiful and clever girl, working as a waitress at the diner downstairs, spying from her apartment on a dark, handsome stranger, who has taken up residence in a hotel room across the street. Lily seduces the stranger, a 34-year-old New York Jew who, having registered his interest, is left to his moody smoking and paint-

ing while Lily goes off to endure her rite of passage. Naturally enough, this involves men of the more local variety, who spin a workable web of intrigue upon the cues of Lily's womanhood out of lavish quantities of small town hokum and hocus pocus. The local Dram. Soc. manages to mobilise a Shakespearean subplot, ample hauntings, and sightings occur, the New York painter is besmirched with some low gossip which shakes Lily's mission at its very foundations and makes her realise that she is doing it for herself and herself alone.

Ms Hustvedt would undoubtedly argue that her novel has important things to say about female identity, but characterisation and references of Lily's period do not feminist tract make. The novel does at least have a veneer of novelty to recommend it, but no more than that.



# They never left Heaven

Peter Ackroyd celebrates the visionary thread that connects the worlds of Blake and Burroughs

The oldest literature in the world is the literature of vision; yet it is, in our time, the one least studied. The newest literature in the world is the literature of vision; yet, caught between the academic shibboleths of social realism and Modernism (or Post-Modernism), it is still the least understood. There has in fact been a change in the hot-house atmosphere of our *fin-de-siècle*, when omens and auguries have become commonplace, but true visionary writers are still likely to be neglected when not actively ridiculed. That is why a book of this kind is so necessary, especially since it espouses what Edward J. Ahearn describes as "a very persistent tradition of apocalyptic writing, only partially recognised by scholars and critics".

Professor Ahearn dates this visionary tradition from the time of the French Revolution, but the provenance may be questioned. The authors of *Piers the Plowman* and *The Pilgrim's Progress* precede that event. For example, and apocalyptic writings were as prevalent in the mid-16th as in the mid-18th century. This book's central concern is also with French literature but, as the names of Langland and of Bunyan may suggest, the same congregation of forces is to be found within English writing.

It is not of course a popular subject among modern English novelists, primarily because they have nothing much to say about it, while the broadly secular or Protestant conscience of academic "lit crit" has characteristically been unable to account for a persistent tradition which, as Ahearn shrewdly notes, can turn into "burlesque" or "satire", "displacement" or "magnification". There may be something particularly unsettling, at least for literary purists, in the experimentation of novelists like André Breton or William Burroughs who have no particular attachment to the form or "seriousness" of the novel itself. But the novel is a recent invention, established in the context of a public and communal world which many visionaries consider to be an ill-favoured delusion. It might be then construed as issuing from what Blake called the "mundane shell". That is why the species of writing is always less important than the vision which sustains it.

But the writers described in this book are by no means vague idealists or nebulous visionaries; they were, on the whole, eminently practical men who simply believed that the structure of the world was being misunderstood. Swedenborg was an engineer and a student of geology, while the ill-fated Lautréamont travelled to Paris in order to enrol at the College of Mining. There has always been a tradition connecting

earth science with mysticism, culminating in a phrase that Professor Ahearn uses in the context of Novalis — "miners are astrologers in reverse". *Visionary Fictions* is essentially a collection of short critical essays with an underlying theme but, as a result, it provides an excellent introduction to one of the most perplexing of all literary subjects. The essay on Novalis is instructive in that respect, since it places him within the context of late-18th-century German idealism. In that Newtonian age of commerce and burgeoning industrialisation, Novalis had a vision of the world that encompassed medieval fairy-tale, spiritual geology and a form of magical pre-history.

His was an attempt at syncretic or total knowledge, that holy grail pursued by 18th-century enthusiasts; but, for the visionary writers of the period, it was also an attempt to discover sources of power other than those technological and material ones which they witnessed all around them. That is also why many of them

**VISIONARY FICTIONS**  
Apocalyptic Writing from Blake to the Modern Age  
By Edward J. Ahearn  
Yale, £30  
ISBN 0 300 06530 1

emphasised the destructive features of sexual repression; the risen, or renovated, human body might otherwise become the source of divine energy. Of course the general reaction to the writers who have propagated or employed such beliefs is to denounce them as eccentric or mad; any writer possessed of a certain kind of energy or exuberance, in pursuit of an imaginative vision, is likely to be considered partly or wholly insane. Blake suffered for his visions, but remained intact; in some sense he is the presiding genius of this book. Gérard de Nerval, a French Chatterton, hanged himself. Lautréamont died mysteriously at the age of 24. It is as if they wished only to leave the world which refused to countenance them.

It was Lautréamont who, in the extraordinary *Chants de Maldoror*, created an image of God entering a brothel. "Lie for me," God asks the narrator. "Tell them that I never left heaven." This might be considered blasphemous, but really and dark sin, emanating from those who have no sense of the sacred. *Chants de Maldoror* is, in contrast, filled with a desperate appetite for belief and a no less fervent desire for redemption. In that sense it can be judged the most formidable of visionary texts, surpassing even Blake's *Marriage of Heaven and Hell*.

Ahearn is very good and interesting on the predictive possibilities of such texts. One of the most extraordinary aspects of William Burroughs's *The Naked Lunch*, for example, is the extent to which in 1959 he prophesied the growth of Arab terrorism in "Islam Inc.", the spread of AIDS and what sounds uncannily like



Vision that issues forth from the mundane shell: William Blake's apocalyptic *Death on a Pale Horse*, circa 1800

the Internet in "the panorama of the City of Interzone ... Composite City where all human potentials are spread out in a vast silent market". A visionary who stares into the heart of the world also sees those forces waiting to emerge within it.

There are many matters for reflection and consideration in this book. Ahearn notes, for example, that there is in male visionary writers an aversion to female sexuality, which suggests that in some sense visionaries are against nature. But in no sense are they against history. In his concluding chapter Ahearn remarks that the visionary obsession with the historical process, or with layers of time and myth, may be a way of recognising the present as an aspect of eternity.

*Visionary Fictions* is a timely and relevant book, and marks a welcome addition to the number of millennial and apocalyptic texts which seem to be setting the tone of this final decade. It is as if, on looking back, we are beginning to see things clearly for the first time.

## From beyond the grave

Marianne Wiggins

**ON GRIEF AND REASON**  
Essays

By Joseph Brodsky  
Hamish Hamilton, £20  
ISBN 0 241 13567 2

**SO FORTH**  
Poems

By Joseph Brodsky  
Hamish Hamilton, £16  
ISBN 0 241 00269 9

For two weeks after my father died, I watched the post like a vulture. Reason argued against a letter arriving from him, but grief fuelled the hope that he'd posted a final missive to me before he had died and that something could arrive from the far side of silence. What I was hoping, of course, was that the voice I loved all my life hadn't been stilled. The basic fulfilment of such an unpromising hope is, I believe, what unconsciously thrills us when a book by an author whose work we have cherished is published posthumously.

Now Hamish Hamilton publishes two books by the Nobel laureate Joseph Brodsky, who died in January this year. The first and slimmer of the two, *So Forth*, is a volume of poetry either written in English or translated by Brodsky himself from his first language, Russian. The second, *On Grief and Reason*, is a collection of 21 essays, illuminations, exhortations, catechisms — varying forms of speedball spiels in the inimitable Brodsky style which made him such an electrifying presence in both his public and private spheres. Among the many rewards of these books is the bolt of emotional lightning, reading their opening lines, not of seeing a ghost, but of seeing an old friend anew.

[A] poet, Brodsky writes in an essay on Thomas Hardy's poetry, "shouldn't be viewed through any prism other than his poems" — which is a valid point of view only when the poet commits his words to poetry and nothing else. Brodsky thought himself a poet, first, even perhaps, a poet only — but he was savvy and sensitive enough to realise his own poetry was inextricably braided with the sounds and rhythms of his native Russian. For many English speakers, the experience of hearing Brodsky recite his poetry in Russian was never really equalled by hearing or reading that same poetry in English. This was not so much the fault of Brodsky as it was the salt-to-pepper contrast between two different tongues.

In a poet of lesser genius, this might have signalled an artistic handicap, but Brodsky's pursuit of his love for language was too agile and athletic. As a result, he made himself into one of the English language's great essayists. It is through the prism of these essays that the distinctive brilliance of his mind can best be seen.

And what a mind: comic, playful, rigorous, exacting — above all, humble. Not to mention sexy. He was as scornful of cowardice in the political arena as he was of mediocrity on the literary scene. There is perhaps no better example of Brodsky in a fit of moral outrage than his stunning *Letter To A President*, written to that hero-of-our-time, Vaclav Havel.

The title essay is Brodsky's masterclass on Robert Frost. He is at his best when writing about other poets, and there are essays here on Rilke, Spender and Hardy. None is more affectionate than his *Letter to Horace*. He looks forward to meeting Horace after death, but laments they have no common language. "Worse comes to worse," he proposes, "we can communicate through meters ... That might work; you know, like inmates in an institution."

If for no other gift to the reader, *On Grief and Reason* is a book to be thankful for because it teaches that when you are kept awake at night by the sound of your own heart thumping, you can survive the night knowing that it is the sound of those noisy poets, still working, somewhere.

## Hold fast to sound words

Michael Dummett on the battle between prescriptive and descriptive grammarians

The title page reads: *The New Fowler's Modern English Usage*, first edited by H.W. Fowler, Third Edition edited by R.W. Burchfield. Here is a mistake: Fowler did not edit the book of 1926; he wrote it. What is an "edition" of a previously published book?

When it is the original author who carries out the revision, it is seldom problematic to speak of the new text as an edition of the old, unless the author has totally altered his opinions. But when the revision is by another hand, it is unclear. Countless compilations have appeared under the title *Hoyle's Rules of Card Games* which have nothing in common with Edmond Hoyle's original work: "Hoyle" has simply become a name for a book of rules of card games. Something similar threatens to happen to the name "Fowler". Fowler's book has been an enduring success, in part because of the very personal flavour he gave it. Of course, such a book does need updating from time to time, and Sir Ernest Gowers revised it for the second edition of 1965 with great delicacy.

Dr Burchfield has produced an equivalent for the 1990s: but I am doubtful of its right to call itself an edition of Fowler's book. Fowler is often cited, but little of the original flavour survives. Compare, for example, Fowler's article *Adjectives Misused* with Burchfield's article *Adjective*. Burchfield's contains a great deal of useful information which Fowler did not give; but not a word of Fowler's wise stylistic advice remains.

On the inside flap, the publishers ill-advisedly quote Churchill's recommendation to consult Fowler on the difference between "intense" and "intensive". Fowler draws the distinction with great clarity; Burchfield will leave most readers confused about it.

The article illustrates Burchfield's tendency to introduce his explanations with a history of the words involved; he insinuates that their original use has as much authority as the use to which they have come to be put. This is one cause of the blurred effect of several of his entries.

Burchfield has had to face another problem. The original Fowler was a paradigm of prescriptivism. In an atmosphere in which a grammari-

preference between them is a matter of temperament; it depends, rather, on whether he regards all linguistic changes as benign or some as harmful and therefore to be resisted. Burchfield oscillates between one attitude and the other. On occasions he is so prescriptive as to term deviant speakers "miscreants"; more often, he eschews partiality by expressing no opinion at all.

There is, of course, much of value in this book. Yet it may not be possible for anyone to compile a successful equivalent to Fowler's famous book, given the prevalent views of those who consider themselves experts on language (among whom, Burchfield explains to us in his preface, Fowler had no right to count himself); for they do not believe that anyone ought to do what Fowler did so well.

Michael Dummett is Wykeham Professor Emeritus of Logic in the University of Oxford; his book, *A Wicked Pack of Cards*, co-authored with R. Decker and T. Depaulis, will be published next month by Duckworth.

## Questions raised and a rumour laid to rest

Duncan Fallowell

**TCHAIKOVSKY'S LAST DAYS**  
A Documentary Study  
By Alexander Poznansky  
Clarendon Press, £20  
ISBN 0 19 516996 X

The rumour went like this: Tchaikovsky did not die from cholera as officially stated, but committed suicide. He did this by taking poison after an ultimatum from a "court of honour" convened by his old school fellows to avert the threat of a major homosexual scandal. This supposedly involved an outraged uncle, Count Stenbock, protecting a Stenbock nephew at risk from Tchaikovsky's admiration. The uncle had threatened to petition the Tsar — some versions have the Tsar himself insisting that the composer end his life.

It was never more than the prattle of a few fantasists but in recent years the rumour has been put forward as fact by one minor Russian and two

major British biographers — the British particularly seem at home with this combination of sexual guilt and preferential public school nastiness.

The rumour always sounded "wrong" and totally un-Russian. Provided that a certain discretion is observed, Russians are traditionally very generous in matters of the heart and even the slightest acquaintance with its literature will show that 19th-century Russia was sexually free compared with England. At the very worst, Tchaikovsky might have been asked to go abroad for a little while. And an enforced suicide would have involved a cover-up that would have been impossible to sustain at the time and an infinitely greater scandal than eyes cast at the wrong person.

Now Alexander Poznansky,



The young Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (left) with his parents and siblings in 1848

a Russian historian currently at Yale, whose own biography of Tchaikovsky is by far the best we have, puts an end to the nonsense once and for all with this triumph of exemplary scholarship and judgment.

It consists of an introduction, documents throwing an

imense light on the last weeks of the composer's life, plus footnotes, commentary and epilogue. The progress of the cholera is harrowing to read but vivid and incontrovertible. In addition the author demonstrates how homosexuality was an established feature of Russian life, how there was not a single prosecution for it among the educated class in the 19th century, how Tchaikovsky was loved for his sweet and modest character as well as for his music, how he was cherished by the Imperial Family and given a state funeral, how two of his school fellows lived more or less openly as homosexuals, how he became — after the disaster of his marriage — rather well-adjusted to what he described

as his "natural tendencies", how though sometimes melancholic he was full of plans for the future at the time of his death in 1893, and so on.

The rumour arose partly because of this suddenness but also, Poznansky writes, as a Russian "response to the trial of Oscar Wilde in 1895. The parallels are too obvious for mere accident: the famous writer is replaced by a no less famous composer, Lord Alfred Douglas by the young aristocrat Stenbock-Fermor, and the Marquess of Queensberry by an enraged uncle."

It is at this point that all biographers of the story have failed to notice something of the greatest interest: at precisely this period a young Count Stanislaus Stenbock was living in London as a flamboyant homosexual and poet, a member of the Wilde-Beardsley-Yeats circle. He divided his time between Kensington and his estates in Estonia. The St Petersburg Stenbocks would have been well aware of their Anglicised scion (he went to Balliol) and of his character.

He drank excessively and took to opium and died by inadvertently falling into a fireplace in 1895 at the age of 35. Clearly he would feed very significantly into the so-called persecution of Tchaikovsky by the Stenbock family but in what exact way remains to be investigated — perhaps by the illustrious Professor Poznansky at a later date.

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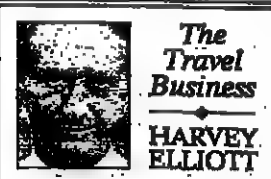


## Leave us to pick our own holidays

The dust from the storm whipped up by the Office of Fair Trading's surprise decision to refer the travel industry to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is finally beginning to settle.

Through the murk it is becoming increasingly clear that during the next 12 months of soul-searching within the industry, the needs and demands of real people — the millions who want to pay as little as possible for a top quality holiday — are not on the agenda. Instead, the investigation will revolve around a largely arcane battle over procedures.

John Bridgeman, the director general of the Office of Fair Trading, took more than 16 months to complete his own investigation and by all accounts rather relished the last few months during which he tried privately to persuade the biggest tour operators to change their trading practices. In the end he failed to convince Martin Brackenbury, the Thomson negotiator, of the force of his argument and



The Travel Business  
HARVEY ELLIOTT

in frustration passed the matter on to "higher authority" to decide.

The Government is, of course, delighted that yet another decision can be deferred until after the general election. And the Opposition can blame the Government for the inertia without having to produce a detailed policy of its own.

The whole exercise was forced upon the Office of Fair Trading by the wretched Association of Independent Tour Operators, whose 150 members have complained bitterly that they cannot compete fairly with the big tour operators on price. They argue that their brochures should be displayed in the big multiple travel agencies such as Lunn, Poly, Cook and Moore, alongside those of the big tour operators. First Choice said: "Inspiration and that the public should be sold clearly which tour operator owns which travel agency. They complain that the big boys are overcharging for insurance to cut their headline prices while small travel agents are being forced to the wall by the big chains offering selected discounts."

Independent travel agents also argue that while the big chains stock only between 150 and 200 brochures at any one time they stock up to 800, thereby giving the consumer a wider choice. But I do not believe that anyone who stocks 800 separate brochures knows much about more than a handful of them. Better, surely, to be an expert in a few, than a dabbler in a lot.

While the trade continues to tear itself apart with matters which may be of prime importance to itself, the mass of holidaymakers continues to buy largely on price — and that means package holidays from the big tour operators bought and booked through big travel agents.

There is, however, a growing demand for high quality, well planned, exclusive, independent holidays, which usually cost more than the packages offered by the giants. Holidaymakers who buy these need detailed personal service which, surely, small agents and tour operators can provide. The last thing we consumers need is government interference, in choosing a holiday. And we certainly do not want an "Ofcom" bureaucracy. Would that our voice could be heard at the MMC.

### TRAVEL ON SATURDAY

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As record numbers choose a holiday afloat, the old lady of Cunard saves money by going slow

## Cruises vie for custom in boom market

By TONY DAWES

CRUISING, once the prerogative of the rich, is increasingly being offered as a bargain holiday, as shipping companies vie to attract a new clientele aboard their burgeoning fleets.

Travel agents are promoting cut-price deals, with Co-op Travelcare offering up to 30 per cent discounts on selected cruises next year — especially to the Caribbean — and Lunn Poly's 800 Holidays Shops also offering substantial savings.

The cruise companies are reflecting the growing capacity of the cruise industry. Last year, 132,000 berths were available worldwide but that is expected to increase by about 40 per cent to 185,000 by the end of the century.

Carnival Cruise Lines has recently launched *Destiny*, the world's largest cruise ship, and Celebrity Cruises will shortly be launching its new star, *Galaxy*. Fred Olsen's *Blackwatch* has entered the UK market, while *Oriana*, P&O's flagship, has gained increasing popularity among tourists.

The increase in capacity, which is expected to continue during the next five years, and growing consumer demand, has led the Passenger Shipping Association to predict that, by 2001, 600,000 United Kingdom passengers will be choosing to cruise, an increase of nearly 50 per cent on present figures.

Carnival is predicting an even faster surge. "Our target

Caribbean Cruise Line, says: "Anyone is a potential cruise passenger today. One of the reasons why cruising has remained a minority interest for holidaymakers is that those responsible for selling it have wasted too much time preaching to the converted."

He says that greater efforts should be made to overcome the misconceptions about cruising and to convince tourists that it is no longer expensive, formal and claustrophobic.

The bargains on offer also reflect the growing capacity of the cruise industry. Last year, 132,000 berths were available worldwide but that is expected to increase by about 40 per cent to 185,000 by the end of the century.

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Slowly does it — the Cunard flagship will save fuel and wear and tear on her journeys to and from New York

## QE2 decides to take it easy

By GLYN GENTIN

THE transatlantic liner *Queen Elizabeth II* is to reduce its speed next year, taking six days on the crossing from Southampton to New York instead of five. The cut in the Cunard flagship's service speed from 28.5 to 23 knots is designed to save £660,000 in fuel in a year, as well as making further savings by imposing less wear and tear on the ship's diesel-electric power plant.

"As Concorde can get you across the Atlantic in under four hours, speed is not an issue," said Captain Keith Stanley, the QE2's Master. He believes his passengers want more leisurely travel, and that the new schedule will assure more consistent embarkation and disembarkation times. "With a top speed of 33 knots, we will still have plenty of power in reserve if we find we're running late," he said.

The 70,000 ton liner, 30 years old next

September, goes into the King George V dry-dock at Southampton today for a £12 million refit — the first time such work has been carried out in a British yard since the end of the Falklands War in 1982. QE2 has sailed more than four million miles and carried more than two million passengers since her launch.

Cunard and the shipyard are determined to avoid the financial and public relations disaster which followed the last refit and have had a project team planning the work for the past 18 months. The ship is due to return to service on December 12.

Cunard's new owners, Kvaerner ASA, are to concentrate on the luxury end of the international cruise market. They sold the middle-ranking, 900 passenger, *Crown Dynasty* earlier this month.

"The QE2 is unique, the last express liner in regular Atlantic service," said Cunard spokesman Bill Spears.

Cunard hopes to attract business travellers — people moving jobs between Europe and North America. These modern-day versions of the migrants who made the shipping companies fortunes at the turn of the century will have their cars garaged and pets kennelled aboard free of charge.

QE2 will make only 20 North Atlantic crossings in 1997, compared with 27 this year. Longer, warm-water cruises are planned, including a spring sailing from New York to Southampton via the Caribbean, Madeira and Tenerife.

Two hundred and sixty of the ship's least expensive berths are to be taken out of service, reducing passenger capacity to 1,500. QE2's five restaurants will all become single-sitting.

for 1997 is a 60 per cent further increase of UK business against this year's sales figures," says the company's Lynn Narraway.

"We have two different marketing strategies for 1997: our operator business is aimed primarily at the Florida mar-

ket, combining a cruise with a package holiday, while our Sunwaves brochure is targeted more towards the traditional cruise market."

Prices for a week's fly-cruise start at £799 a person, plus £110 tax, sailing from San Juan to St Thomas, St Maarten, Dominica, Barbados and

able from Co-op Travelcare. P&O Cruises is offering a week-long "Greek Odyssey" trip on *Oriana* next September from £591 a person, while a ten-night Canaries Carousol next June aboard *Canberra* on its last cruising season will cost from £676.

## US hotels 'forbidden' to sell Disney tickets

By DAVID CHAPMAN

BRITISH holidaymakers to Orlando are being prevented from buying Disney theme park tickets in their hotels because of a row between Walt Disney World and its major rivals including Universal Studios. See World and Wet 'n' Wild.

Universal, 50 per cent owned by Britain's Rank Organisation, claims that Disney has prevented 19 hotels in the Orlando area from selling Disney admission tickets because these hotels also sell a

new and very successful budget pass to non-Disney parks. This pass is part of an alliance between Universal and a number of Orlando hotels, which includes free transfer from the hotels as well as other benefits.

The Universal budget pass was brought in last May to combat Disney's market dominance and offers a five-day ticket for adults to the three main non-Disney Orlando Parks for about £66, almost half the £124 cost of a five-day pass to the Disney parks. Nearly a million British hol-

daymakers will visit Walt Disney World this year.

Universal's success with the admission tickets has rankled Disney and forced it to take a tough line with hotels in the Universal alliance, allegedly stopping them from selling Disney tickets. Already the move has hit British holidaymakers. Debbie Gilmour, on holiday from Glasgow and staying at the Gateway Econo Lodge in Orlando, told US news media who are avidly reporting the battle between the theme park giants: "When I got to the hotel

I wanted to buy Disney tickets and they told me they could not sell them. I did not believe it." She eventually found tickets at a shopping mall near by but she said that it was a "horrible inconvenience".

The Embassy Suites in Orlando is reported to be another hotel, which is on the alleged Disney "blacklist".

The threat of litigation is causing both sides to maintain a public silence on the dispute, although a Disney spokesman in London confirmed that Disney had recently launched its own marketing alliance

with "about 50 non-Disney hotels in Orlando under our 'good neighbour' scheme".

Behind the ticketing dispute is Disney's concern over Universal's new £1.6 billion expansion plans over the next two years to triple the size of its existing theme park and build four new resort hotels. Universal is also joining plans by the local authority to build a £141 million light-rail system that will link the airport, the major tourist hotels and the theme parks — apart from Disney.

Disney, in turn, is spending an estimated £2 billion on a new animal-based theme park, a sports complex and new hotels by the end of the century.

Tourist analysts, however, remain doubtful whether Orlando's visitor growth — projected at 5 per cent per annum — will be sufficient to meet this increased incapacity. International markets — of which the UK is the leader with 1.3 million visitors this year — remain vulnerable to fears over violence. Visitor numbers from Germany, for example, were halved after the shooting of a German tourist last year.

But even so, at the end of the winter season, when airlines have to buy their fuel for next winter, they could face increases of at least 25 per cent.

The reason for the increase is the surge in demand for air travel together with the closure of a number of refineries.

## Foreign Office 'blacklists' 7 countries

TRAVELLERS are being warned to stay away from a record number of countries now appearing on the Foreign Office "blacklist". Harvey Elliott writes.

In advice distributed to the travel industry and given to independent travellers who inquire in person, the consular division of the FO advises against all travel to seven nations, plus five regions.

It also advises against travelling to another six countries and one other region "unless on essential business".

Nobody should travel to Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Iraq, Liberia, Somalia and Western Sahara. The FO also warns against going to Bougainville Island in Papua New Guinea, the Chechen Republic of Russia, Iran, Iraq, Kashmir, India, and to Kivu in Zaïre.

There is also a warning against travelling unless on essential business to Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Zaïre and to eastern and southeastern Turkey.



Visitors to the Central American country are attracted by its lakes and volcanoes

## Guatemala wants warning lifted

By TONY DAWES

THE Foreign Office has been asked to lift its formal warning to travellers to Guatemala, which attracts 600,000 visitors every year but only a few hundred from Britain.

Richard Callaway, the country's recently appointed director of tourism, has met senior consular officials in London to convince them that tourists can travel safely and to remind them that America has withdrawn its warnings.

"I have asked the Foreign Office to evaluate the measures we are taking and to reconsider its travel advice," Mr Callaway said. "Security in the main areas of Guatemala City has been tightened and we are making our highways safer with better signs and paving to prevent vehicles from having to slow down."

The Foreign Office warns travellers that "violent crime is prevalent throughout the country, muggers are often well armed and armed attacks

on public buses are common". However, it does not advise people to avoid the country altogether.

The call for a change in attitude is supported by Trips Worldwide, the Bristol-based company, which specialises in Central American holidays. "We have organised tailor-made itineraries for hundreds of clients and no one has returned with any personal experiences of crime or violence," Jo Campbell, Trips director said.

## Where the planes leave on time

HOLIDAYMAKERS flying from Birmingham and Luton early this summer were more likely to take off on time than those flying from other airports, according to the Department of Transport, Harvey Elliott writes.

Sixty-five per cent of flights from Birmingham and 64 per cent from Luton left within 15 minutes of the scheduled time, according to figures compiled for the department by the Civil

Aviation Authority. Only 46 per cent of those taking off from Gatwick were within 15 minutes of the published time.

While charter flights suffered, scheduled airlines were much more punctual. Eighty per cent of all the scheduled flights monitored were on time in the second quarter of this year — 2 per cent fewer than in the same period last year.

The on-time performance of scheduled services slipped at

six of the seven airports covered in the survey and only Birmingham, with a punctuality rate of 88 per cent, was the same as in the second quarter of 1995.

Regional airports generally performed better with both scheduled and charter flights than those serving London. On average, 78 per cent of scheduled flights and 49 per cent of charters from London's four main airports were with-

in 15 minutes of the published time, while at the regional airports of Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow the averages were 80 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.

When the figures for the peak summer period are produced they are expected to show a further decline in punctuality, despite a 10 per cent fall in the number of charter flights during the summer.

## Fuel rise will hit package tours

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

HOLIDAYMAKERS could face surcharges next summer because of a sudden big rise in the price of aviation fuel.

The surcharges are likely to be imposed on packages, which include flights on scheduled airlines that have not "hedged" their fuel costs, or where the tour operator does not have a "no surcharge" guarantee.

An emergency meeting of the world's leading scheduled airlines was told this week that the price of aviation fuel has gone up by 43 per cent in the past 12 months and by 37 per cent since June alone.

As fuel prices account for nearly 11 per cent of total operating costs, airlines have decided to apply for an across-the-board increase on published scheduled fares of 5 per cent from December 15.

None of the major international airlines has demanded extra money from tour operators to pay for the higher charges and most need to give at least ten weeks' notice of an intention to increase the price. But Chris Kirker, chairman of the Association of Independent Tour Operators, warned that they would fight any attempt to pass on the additional costs to their members.

"Three per cent across the board is not warranted," he said. "We will resist any move to impose such an increase on our members who have already published their brochures and who therefore cannot pass any increase on to their customers."

Most big charter airlines have "hedged" the cost of buying fuel and are unlikely to feel the effect of the increases until next winter.

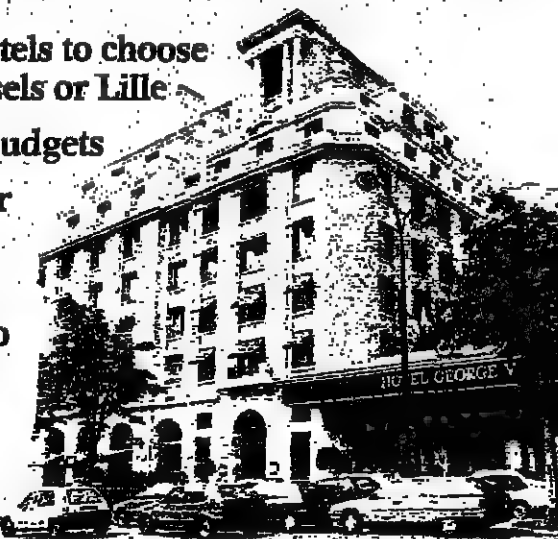
Tour operators now buying seats on charter airlines are well into their winter season and the prices quoted in their brochures are, generally, guaranteed throughout the season. The big airlines bought their fuel for this winter in April and, for a small premium, guaranteed that they would not have to pay more whatever happened to the spot market price.

In July, when they made their long-term purchases for next summer, aviation fuel was selling at \$180 a ton. By last week this had risen to \$220 a ton and yesterday it was trading at \$250 a ton. Experts predict that the price rise will slow down, and could fall back to about \$220 a ton by the end of the winter.

But even so, at the end of the winter season, when airlines have to buy their fuel for next winter, they could face increases of at least 25 per cent. The reason for the increase is the surge in demand for air travel together with the closure of a number of refineries.

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CHANGING TIMES



# Fee-paying adds value

**John O'Leary**  
explains the  
benefits of  
paying for an  
independent  
education

Independent schools, as usual, dominated yesterday's examination league tables. Although quirkiness in the system may undervalue the performance of many of the leading lights, the quality of the sector still shines through.

Winning a place in an elite school, such as Westminster or St Paul's, in London, is not easy. They are among the most selective in the country and many of the big city day schools have at least five applicants for every place.

Statistics suggest that if a child is no more than average academically, it is still worth parting with the fees for what were once known condescendingly as minor public schools. Studies carried out for the Department for Education and Employment show that sixth-formers with modest GCSE results do better at independent schools.

Last year's DFEE analysis found that independent school pupils outscored those in the state system at every level. Of those achieving less than the equivalent of eight C grades at GCSE, almost half of privately-educated candidates scored at least ten points at A level, compared with less than a quarter of those in the state sector.

Nick Bevan, the headmaster of Shiplake College, at Henley-on-Thames, says: "Schools like ours take kids from a wide range of backgrounds, and our recent inspections said we were producing above-average results with average pupils. The top schools are taking people who are going to get four A's anywhere, but for some of our boys a couple of Es is a real achievement."

The secret of Shiplake's success, according to Mr Bevan, lies in small classes and a dedicated staff. Most boys are restricted to eight GCSEs, allowing them an extra lesson a week in each subject.

Mr Bevan, who is the next chairman of the Society of Headmasters and Headmistresses of Independent



Portland Place school is hoping word of mouth will increase its number of pupils

Schools, added: "League tables do have a damaging impact because parents automatically assume that schools above us are better, rather than just having a better clientele. Once we are able to show the improvement between 13 and 16, we will show up well."

That time is not far off, now that the main independent schools' associations have agreed to test pupils on entry and compile their own "value

added" tables. Pilot projects will start in a number of schools next year and may be introduced nationally in 1998.

The Girls' Schools Association, which is one of the partners in the scheme, hopes that the 45-minute tests may become the model for all schools in England. The aim is to measure IQ, prior achievement and potential, allowing academics at Durham University to assess each year's GCSE results against pupils'

natural ability. Until the new system is introduced, parents will have to rely mainly on recommendations to find the good schools that the league tables fail to identify. A growing number of independent schools are also making their inspection reports available to parents.

A handful of independent schools undergo inspections by the Office for Standards in Education each year, but there are two similar inspection

## Head aims to build up new school

**PORTLAND Place School** in central London is one of those rare phenomena — a new independent secondary school, *David Charter* writes.

More than £1 million has been put into the ambitious venture to carve out a niche in one of the country's most demanding markets.

Obtaining and refurbishing two impressive listed Georgian houses in Portland Place to cater for up to 250 11 to 18-year-old boys and girls was the easy part. Now it is up to Richard Walker, the headmaster, and his 24 staff to convince parents to spend the £5,835 annual fees on a place.

"It will take some time because the main way parents hear about you is through word of mouth," says Mr Walker, former head of chemistry at St Paul's Girls School in London. "But if you have got one happy customer it generally means a couple more will be referred."

Portland Place was set up by the Davies Laing and Dick group which already runs ten prep, pre-prep and sixth form colleges. It started in temporary buildings before moving to its present site, and offers the national curriculum range to small class groups. For sports it uses nearby Regent's Park, the local authority pool and a private gym.

There are currently 110 pupils. This summer it had an excellent A level average of 22 points for its two entrants.

Mr Walker adds: "I don't think people choose schools mainly on exam results, they choose it on the people they meet and faith in the head and staff. Frankly, when parents come here they are interviewing me."

Systems operating in the private sector. The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference organises teams of senior staff to inspect its members' schools, while the Independent Schools Joint Council deals with other associations.

Schools are not obliged to publish inspection findings, but most will issue them. Although not as hard-hitting as Ofsted reports, they are an invaluable source of information to parents.

## Why children at prep schools get the best results

**David Tyler** on the benefits of small class sizes and specialist teaching in the private sector

As parents scour the Government's GCSE league tables to see how well their local schools have done, they may also be wondering how they can assess how well their own children will do in the examination.

The best predictor of GCSE grades, says David Hanson, director of education for the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools (IAPS), are the results of the national curriculum tests for 11-year-olds — Key Stage 2 Sats, in the jargon.

He says: "The tests are a sound predictor of future performance. Prep schools have very good results at Key Stage 2 and they are gaining in importance for parents choosing a school."

At Key Stage 2 this year, 91 per cent of IAPS pupils gained national curriculum level 4 or above in English compared with the reported national average of 56 per cent; 89 per cent achieved the same levels in mathematics compared with the reported 53 per cent.

In science, IAPS schools scored 93 per cent compared with the state school average of 82 per cent. In English, 59 per cent of prep school pupils reached level 5 or above, compared with 45 per cent in mathematics and 41 per cent in science.

The prep school results will not be published when the state school figures are published next March. But they will be available to prospective parents, particularly if the school has done well. While it is not compulsory, most prep schools follow the national curriculum, and enter their pupils for the end of key stage tests at 11.

Hugh Davies Jones, chairman of IAPS and Headmaster of St Andrew's School, Eastbourne, says: "These tests were externally marked and subject to the same rigorous audit as those in state schools. The results demonstrate that standards remain very high in prep schools, particularly in the 'three Rs'."

"Of course, preparatory schools should be outscoring their state counterparts, not only because of our small class sizes and specialist teaching, but because we have enjoyed freedom and independence over the past 25 years of turbulent educational history."

Mr Hanson says: "The most marked difference between state schools and prep schools at Key Stage 2 is probably specialist subject teaching. As children progress through prep school, they gradually change from whole-class to subject-based teaching. At the end of Key Stage 2, some pupils are working at GCSE level. It is unacceptable to expect a single class teacher to be able to teach all ten subjects of the national curriculum to this level."

"Sadly it would appear that in our country, status is attached to the age of the children we teach. This attitude is not only wrong, it is very damaging and inhibits graduate subject specialists from entering primary schools. So far this problem is less prevalent in prep schools and they continue to benefit from an increasingly young, dynamic and talented teaching force."

The other key factor, says Mr Hanson, is the number of children in a class: "The skills of the teacher may be paramount, but there is no doubt that a teacher can give more time and attention to a class of 15 or 20 than he or she can to a class of 30 or 40. Small classes are very popular with parents and another reason why they choose prep schools and why teachers enjoy working in them."

The good prep school will have features common to all good schools. It will treat its children as individuals who matter, provide security and firm but fair discipline, ensuring that they leave well prepared for senior school as

mature young adults. A visit to the school will reveal much: the way children behave, whether they are friendly, happy and confident and trusted to show visitors round the school. Visiting parents will learn more about what goes on in a school from a pupil in a matter of minutes than they will from the head in a day.

Among the questions to ask are: Does the school have a strong music or art department? Is there a strong sporting tradition? Which senior schools do the pupils move on to? How many scholarships do its pupils receive for senior schools?

If you are not made to feel welcome, think again. A warm welcome is the least you should expect from a school that will be charging around £9,000 a year for boarding and £6,000 for a day pupil.

Prep schools do have the advantage of being able to choose those parts of the national curriculum which they think are in the best interests of their children. Mr Hanson says: "Most IAPS schools do follow the revised national curriculum but consider it to be a minimum specification. 'The National Curriculum can never provide sufficient conditions for learning, nor does it describe the culture, values, or ethos of the school, yet these aspects are critical in providing a quality learning environment. They are one of the strengths of prep schools and greatly influence parental choice.'"



Prep school children do well in the Key Stage 2 tests

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Central libraries will stock tables for their area, but members of the public may order their own copies via Freephone 0800 242322 or by writing to School and College Performance Tables, DFEE, Freeport (LON 6283), London E3 3BR. The information will also appear on the department's internet site.

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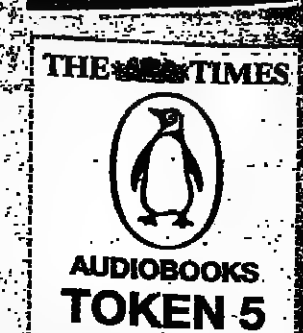
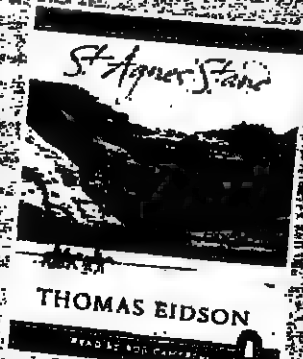
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## EC working hours directive was validly made

United Kingdom v Council of the European Union  
Case C-54/94

Before G. C. Rodríguez Iglesias, President and Judges G. F. Mancini, J. C. Molinho de Almeida, J. L. Murray, L. Sevón, C. N. Kakouris, P. J. G. Kapteyn, C. Gilmann, D. A. O. Edwards, J. P. Puzos, H. Hirsch, P. Jann and H. Ragnemalm.

Advocate General P. Léger

(Opinion March 12)

[Judgment November 12]

The Community directive which provided, inter alia, that the average weekly working time of workers was not to exceed 48 hours, had been correctly adopted on the basis of article 118a of the EC Treaty, rather than on that of article 100 or article 235, and was not inconsistent with the principle of subsidiarity.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities held, in its judgment of 17 October 1996, that the Community directive which provided, inter alia, that the average weekly working time of workers was not to exceed 48 hours, had been correctly adopted on the basis of article 118a of the EC Treaty, rather than on that of article 100 or article 235, and was not inconsistent with the principle of subsidiarity.

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of directives, minimum requirements for gradual implementation, having regard to the conditions and technical rules obtaining in each of the member states...

"(3) The provisions adopted pursuant to this article shall not prevent any member state from maintaining or introducing more stringent measures for the protection of working conditions compatible with this Treaty."

Article 235 provides: "If action by the Community should prove necessary to attain... one of the objectives of the Community and this Treaty has not provided the necessary powers, the Council shall, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission... take the appropriate measures."

In its judgment the European Court of Justice held:

The directive, in accordance with article 1, laid down minimum health and safety requirements for the organisation of working time, and applied to all sectors of activity, both public and private, in the meaning of article 2 of Council Directive 89/391/EEC of June 12, 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (OJ 1989 L183 p1), with certain exceptions.

Under section 11 of the directive, member states were obliged to take measures necessary to ensure that every worker was entitled to a minimum daily rest period of 11 consecutive hours per 24-hour period (article 3), to a rest break where the working day was longer than six hours, the details of such break to be determined by the two sides of industry or by national legislation (article 4), to a minimum uninterrupted rest period of 24 hours in each seven-day period, plus the 11 hours daily rest referred to in article 3 (article 5, first sentence), such period in principle to include Sunday (article 5, second sentence), and to four weeks' annual paid leave.

Article 6 required member states to take the measures necessary to ensure that the period of weekly working time was determined by the two sides of industry or by national legislation, provided that the average working time for each seven-day period, including overtime, did not exceed 48 hours.

Section 11 contained various requirements concerning night work, shift work and patterns of

work, and section 14 contained miscellaneous provisions.

In support of its application, the United Kingdom relied on four pleas, alleging: (1) that the legal basis of the directive was defective, (2) breach of the principle of proportionality, (3) misuse of powers, and (4) infringement of essential procedural requirements.

The first plea

The United Kingdom contended that the directive should have been adopted on the basis of article 100 or 235 of the Treaty, which required unanimity within the Council, rather than, as was the case, on the basis of article 118a.

The United Kingdom argued, first, that article 118a had to be regarded as an exception to article 100, which, pursuant to article 100a(2), was the article that covered provisions "relating to the rights and interests of employed persons", and must therefore be strictly interpreted.

As the Court had pointed out in *Opinion 2/91* (1993 ECR I-1061 paragraph 17), article 118a conferred on the Community internal legislative competence in the area of social policy. The existence of other provisions did not have the effect of restricting the scope of article 118a.

Appearing as it did in the chapter of the Treaty dealing with social provisions, article 118a related only to measures concerning the protection of the health and safety of workers, and therefore constituted a more specific rule than articles 100 and 100a.

That argument therefore could not be accepted.

Second, referring to the wording of article 118a, the United Kingdom argued that that provision permitted the adoption only of directives which had a genuine and objective link to the health and safety of workers, and that that did not apply to measures concerning working time, leave and rest periods, which were connected with the health and safety of workers in a less direct manner.

That interpretation, it was said, was borne out by the expression "working environment" used in article 118a, which implied that directives based on that provision must be concerned only with physical conditions and risks at the workplace.

However, there was nothing in the wording of article 118a to indicate that the concepts of "work-

ing environment", "safety" and "health" as used in that provision should, in the absence of other indications, be interpreted restrictively, and not as embracing all factors, physical or otherwise, capable of affecting the health and safety of the worker in his working environment, including in particular certain aspects of the organisation of working time.

On the contrary, the words "especially in the working environment" militated in favour of a broad interpretation of the powers which article 118a conferred on the Council for the protection of the health and safety of workers.

The United Kingdom further argued that, in view of the reference to "minimum requirements" in article 118a(2), that provision empowered the Council to adopt harmonisation measures only at a level acceptable to all member states and constituting a minimum benchmark.

In conferring on the Council power to lay down minimum requirements, article 118a did not prejudice the extent of the action which that institution might consider necessary in order to carry out the task expressly assigned to it, namely, to work in favour of improved conditions, as regards the health and safety of workers, while maintaining the improvements made.

The significance of "minimum requirements" was simply, as article 118a(3) confirmed, that member states were authorised to adopt more stringent measures than those forming the subject matter of Community action: see *Opinion 2/91* (paragraph 18).

The Court then held that there was no support in the wording of article 118a for the United Kingdom's third argument, to the effect that Community action should be restricted to specific measures applicable to given groups of workers in particular situations, while measures for wider purposes should be adopted on the basis of article 100.

Article 118a referred to "workers" generally and stated that the objective which it pursued was to be achieved by the harmonisation of "conditions" in general existing in the area of the health and safety of those workers.

In addition, the delimitation of the respective fields of application of articles 100 and 100a, on the one hand, and article 118a, on the

other, rested not on a distinction between the possibility of adopting general measures in the former case and particular ones in the latter, but on the principal aim of the measure envisaged.

It followed that where the principal aim of the measure in question was the protection of the health and safety of workers, article 118a must be used, although such a measure might have ancillary effects on the establishment and functioning of the internal market.

It was in the light of those, among other considerations, that the Court had to examine whether the directive was properly adopted on the basis of article 118a.

Choice of legal basis

As part of the system of Community competence, the choice of the legal basis for a measure had to be based on objective factors which were amenable to judicial review, including, in particular, the aim and content of the measure.

As to the aim of the directive, the United Kingdom argued that it represented a continuation of earlier Community initiatives concerning the organisation of working time in the interests of job creation and reduced unemployment, and was in reality a measure concerned with the overall improvement of the living and working conditions of employees and their general protection, and so broad in its scope and coverage as to be capable of classification as a social policy measure, for the adoption of which other legal bases existed.

According to the sixth recital in its preamble, the directive constituted a practical contribution towards creating the social dimension of the internal market.

However, it did not follow from the fact that the directive fell within the scope of Community social policy that it could not properly be based on article 118a, so long as it contributed to the general improvement of the living and working conditions of employees and their general protection, and the Court had concluded, in *Opinion 2/91* at paragraph 17, that article 118a conferred on the Community internal legislative competence in the area of social policy.

Moreover, the organisation of working time was not necessarily conceived as an instrument of employment policy.

The approach taken by the directive, viewing the organisation

of working time essentially in terms of the favourable impact it might have on the health and safety of workers, was apparent from several recitals in its preamble.

While it could not be excluded that the directive might affect employment, that was clearly not its essential objective.

As regarded the content of the directive, the United Kingdom argued, on various grounds, that the connection between the measures it laid down, on the one hand, and health and safety, on the other, was too tenuous for the directive to be based on article 118a.

In relation to one point made, a distinction must be drawn between the second sentence of article 5 of the directive and its other provisions.

The question whether to include Sunday in the weekly rest period was ultimately left to the assessment of member states, having regard, in particular, to the diversity of cultural, ethnic and religious factors in the states, second sentence of article 5 read in conjunction with the tenth recital.

The Council had failed to explain why Sunday, as a weekly rest day, was more closely connected with the health and safety of workers than any other day of the week, and in those circumstances the second sentence of article 5, which was severable from the other provisions of the directive, must be annulled.

The other measures laid down by the directive, which referred to minimum rest periods, length of work, night work, shift work and the pattern of work, related to the "working environment" and reflected concern for the protection of "the health and safety of workers", the scope of which terms had already been explained earlier in the judgment.

After considering the further points made by the United Kingdom, the Court concluded that it was clear that, in terms of its aim and content, the directive had as its principal objective the protection of the health and safety of workers by the imposition of minimum requirements for a standard in the area of social policy, and that, accordingly, neither article 100 nor article 100a could have constituted the appropriate legal basis for its adoption.

It should be noted that once the

Council had found that it was necessary to improve the existing level of protection as regards the health and safety of workers and to harmonise the conditions in that area while maintaining the improvements made, achievement of that objective through the imposition of minimum requirements necessarily presupposed Community-wide action, which otherwise, as in the present case, left the enactment of the detailed implementing provisions required largely to the member states.

As to article 235, it was apparent from the Court's case law that that article could be used as the legal basis for a measure only where no other Treaty provision conferred on the Community institutions the necessary power to adopt it.

It must therefore be held that the directive was properly adopted on the basis of article 118a, save for the second sentence of article 5, which must accordingly be annulled.

The second plea

The United Kingdom's argument of non-compliance with the principle of subsidiarity was to be rejected.

It was said that the Community legislature had not established that the aims of the directive would be better served at Community than at national level, but that argument, as so formulated, really concerned the need for Community action, which had already been examined earlier in the judgment.

Furthermore, the United Kingdom based its argument on a conception of "minimum requirements" which differed from that in article 118a, that provision did not limit Community action to the lowest common denominator, or even to the lowest level of protection established by the various member states, but meant that member states were free to provide a level of protection more stringent than that resulting from Community law, high as it might be.

The Court had held that, in order to establish whether a provision of Community law complied with the principle of proportionality, it must be ascertained whether the means which it employed were suitable for the purpose of achieving the desired objective and whether they did not go beyond what was necessary to achieve it. As to judicial review of those conditions, however, the Council must be allowed a wide discretion

in an area which, as in the present case, involved the legislature in making social policy choices and required it to carry out complex assessments.

Judicial review of the exercise of that discretion must therefore be limited to examining whether it had been vitiated by manifest error or misuse of powers, or whether the institution concerned had manifestly exceeded the limits of its discretion.

So far as concerned the first condition, it followed from what had already been said in the judgment that the measures on the organisation of working time which formed the subject matter of the directive, save for that contained in the second sentence of article 5, contributed directly to the improvement of health and safety protection for workers in the meaning of article 118a, and could not, therefore, be regarded as unsuitable to the purpose of achieving the objective pursued.

Also, for reasons given by the Court, the Council did not commit any manifest error in taking the view that the objective of harmonising national legislation on the health and safety of workers, while maintaining the improvements made, could not be achieved by measures less restrictive than those that were the subject matter of the directive.

The second plea must therefore also be rejected.

Third and fourth pleas

For reasons given by it, the Court held that the United Kingdom had failed to establish that the directive was adopted with the exclusive or main purpose of achieving an end other than the protection of the health and safety of workers, and that there was no substance in the submission that the directive was inadequately or defectively reasoned.

The third and fourth pleas were therefore also rejected.

On those grounds, the Court of Justice:

1 Annulled the second sentence of article 5 of Directive 93/104;  
2 Dismissed the remainder of the application;  
3 Ordered the United Kingdom to pay the costs, and  
4 Ordered the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Spain and the Commission of the European Communities to bear their own costs.

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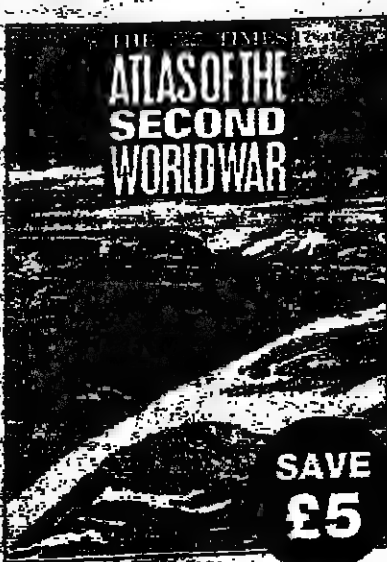
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# Advertising a sign of the good times for football

**D**o real football supporters drink claret? Odd as it seems, this might now be their tipple of choice if we are to believe the advertising seen around some of the country's grounds at the weekend.

The message was there for all to see as Derby County lined up in the rain against Middlesbrough at the Baseball Ground on Sunday. "Vin de Bordeaux" proclaimed the hoardings were blatantly aimed at the claret-drinking classes with the expensive season tickets; and nothing more clearly spells out the changes that have taken place in the profile of the great British football crowd.

## 'The game has never been more popular'

They may label this the FA Carling Premiership, but advertising men know their markets well and those hoardings were blatantly aimed at the claret-drinking classes with the expensive season tickets; and nothing more clearly spells out the changes that have taken place in the profile of the great British football crowd.

Forget the shuffling, winding rivers of working-class fans who traditionally plodded to the town or city stadium after spilling out of the factory gates at one o'clock on a winter Saturday. These days, the fans prefer to show up in cars and coaches, or simply to follow their favourite team on television, and many of the games do not even take place on a Saturday any more.

With the introduction of all-seat stadiums after the Taylor report, there were bound to be changes to the crowds. Grounds are smaller for a start; but crowds are no less keen. The game has never been more popular. Never has it had such a following, so to keep the revenue high despite the smaller ground capacities, the ticket prices got higher.

Clubs charge what they can get away with — and at some clubs

they can get away with quite a lot. At Chelsea, for instance, the best seats will cost you £40, and you will pay £2 for a programme and £1 for a cup of tea. But even at these prices, seats are hard to come by. Try getting into Newcastle United or Chelsea. You can't.

What has happened is that the dedicated followers of football have simply become more affluent and more educated. A recent national survey of fans published by the Sir Norman Chester Centre for football research at Leicester University shows how the supporter of the Nineties is becoming ever more sophisticated.

Some of the findings are surprising, but they are certainly enough to have the marketing men eyeing up the opportunity to sell a good few cases of claret.

Wimbledon, according to the survey, have more up-market supporters than most in the Premiership. Of the season-ticket holders who cheer on Vinnie Jones and his muddy men, 38.6 per cent have a



degree, compared with their two closest intellectual rivals, Manchester United (36.8 per cent) and Leeds United (34.6). Even Coventry City, bottom of the higher education league, could boast that 24.9 per cent of their season-ticket holders are graduates.

The survey also found that there is a growing number of football spectators whose salaries exceed £30,000 a year. Chelsea fans, for instance, who were found to be generally low in education, are

surprisingly high in salary. Another statistic that the marketing men will not have missed is that one in eight Premiership fans is now female, and the number is growing rapidly.

Today's football crowds are very different, both in size and in make-up, to those that saw the game grow into a mass spectator sport. When the Football League began business in 1888, the 12 founder members had to guarantee a regular crowd of 4,000 or more. But soon attendances were soaring. In 1893, when Wolverhampton Wanderers played Everton at Fallowfield, Manchester, in the FA Cup Final, the gate was 45,000. By 1901, with the final back in London, at Crystal Palace, 110,000 watched Tottenham Hotspur draw with Sheffield United.

These huge crowds were not made up of supporters eager to stock their cellars with vin de Bordeaux, but the sport they flocked to watch had originally emerged as a "gentleman's game"

— developed by the elite of the great public schools and universities and codified by self-confident, middle-class Victorians.

The first laws of the game were framed at Cambridge University in the middle of the last century, with the representatives of such schools as Eton and Sturminster.

The public schools dominated the early years of football — with the Old Etonians even winning the FA Cup twice, in 1879 and 1882. Today the public schools will tell you that interest in football has never been higher. "About 20 of the 50 boys in my house watch Premiership matches," Angus Graham-Campbell, an Eton housemaster, reports.

The Boodle and Dunthorne Cup (the knockout football competition for independent schools) is booming as never before, with Eton, Shrewsbury, Westminster,

Charterhouse, Lancing, Winchester, Brentwood and Ardingly all playing, together with the northern grammar schools.

With the changing profile of the fans — and the huge interest in football that now cuts across all social groups and incomes, it appears the appeal of the game has almost come full circle.

That privileged elite, who sat in Cambridge a century and a half ago to hammer out the laws of the game, might well reflect that, with its all-seat stadiums, its new, affluent middle-class supporters, and its ever-growing attraction for the advertising industry, football as they knew it is at last coming home.

And that is something which they might wish to toast — with a good drop of vin de Bordeaux.

JOHN BRYANT

## GOLF

# Sherry put on trial by the Spanish inquisition

FROM JOHN HOPKINS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT IN SOTOGRADE

THE professional golf circuit in Europe started nearly 11 months ago and is not finished yet. Here in southern Spain this morning, 182 professional golfers intent upon competing against the likes of Colin Montgomerie, Ian Woosnam and Costantino Rocca on the PGA European Tour in 1997 will begin an elimination process that could hardly be tougher if it had been devised by Tomas de Torquemada, Spain's infamous 15th century inquisitor.

With the Andalusian hills in the background and the Mediterranean in the foreground, the would-be Ryder Cup stars will play six rounds on the Old Course at Sotogrande and at San Roque. At least the better ones will. The lesser ones will be eliminated after 72 holes. Those that survive will play two more rounds under intense pressure and the lead-

like the one David Howell has just had. Howell turned professional before the school last year, got through the qualifying and settled down in the professional ranks so well that he finished 54th in the order of merit with winnings of £132,500.

If that sounds good, then consider the efforts of Raymond Russell and Padraig Harrington. Both won their cards at this event last year and throughout 1996 they seemed locked together in a personal duel to see who could win more money.

Harrington, a Walker Cup player in September 1995, edged out Russell by £17,000, in part thanks to winning the Spanish Open. The amount they each won goes some way towards explaining why so many young players hope they, too, are good enough to compete at the highest levels this continent can offer. Harrington took home £285,000 and Russell £268,000.

Paul Way, a Ryder Cup player in 1983 and 1985, had such a wretched season in 1996 that he has to qualify for next year, as does Mike McLean, who went to the same school in Kent at the same time as Way. Gordon J. Brand, 41, the 1983 Ryder Cup player, who won less than £7,000 this year, is trying again, as is Steve Webster, the leading amateur at the 1995 Open Championship. Being the winner of the school last year was no guarantee for him this year. He won only £40,000, so it is down to Spain for him, too.

One of the biggest names, as well as one of the biggest men, will be Gordon Sherry. The amateur for whom nothing went wrong in 1995 turned professional in April 1996, after which nothing went right.

This time last year Sherry looked almost as good a prospect in Europe as Tiger Woods was in the United States. As Woods turns the world of American sport on its head, Sherry has been out on the practice range in Scotland, working hard with Bob Torrance, his coach. The next week will be an interesting one in the career of Gordon Sherry. It will show us what he is made of.

"I'm sure I'll feel nerves, but I have just got to control them," he said. "It's the calmest and coolest you get through. The last thing Bob [Torrance] told me before I came here was: 'These are the happiest days of your life, go and enjoy them.'"



Sherry: test of nerve

ing 40 will have earned their cards.

The card is their passport to compete on the European Tour in 1997, but is no guarantee of fame and fortune. Just ask Joe Higgins and Mike Miller. Higgins has been on and off the Tour for years without earning much money. He is making another attempt to get his card because winning the PGA regional order of merit this year enabled him to do so.

Miller, 45, has been around, seemingly, since irons with wooden shafts. The rookie of the year in 1979, he has never seriously troubled those who record the low scores at tournaments, but this year he had a good run in regional events in Scotland and finished 22nd on the Challenge Tour. He probably thought to himself: "Another visit to the school? Why not? You never know. There's life in the old dog yet."

Not only will a majority of the competitors fail to get their cards this year, but there are also long odds against those that succeed having a year



Mike Betts, of Jaguar, plays out of a bunker during final practice yesterday as his team-mate, Bryan Calam, looks on

# Corporate elite ply competitive skills at golf's taxing haven

Mel Webb looks at the changing face of La Manga's lush fairways and the national final that is too close to call



The bonhomie and the mutual congratulation flowed like best Rioja. But that was on Tuesday: today the gloves come off. The national final of The Times Corporate Golf Challenge gets under way this morning and, for the next two days, the air will be thick with the whiff of battle in this sun-blessed southeast corner of Spain.

The competition was still enough in the 12-event regional final series in this, the fourth year of the Challenge. Victory was hard to come by at that stage. Nobody won without a fight, but compared with what will have been required of the winners come tomorrow night, it was but a stroll in the park.

The standard of golf in the regional finals was uniformly high and there were probably more close finishes this year than in any two of the competition's other three seasons put together. Add to that the fact that the players here will be performing on a top-class layout — the South course at the Hyatt La Manga Club Resort — and that they will be doing so under the stern and unforgiving eye of the television cameras, and some idea can be gained of the task every one of them is about to face.

This final is the culmination of the most successful year yet for the Challenge. Almost 1,000 company golf days were registered with the event

through spring, summer and early autumn and that puts the tournament firmly in the uppermost bracket of amateur golf competitions in the British Isles.

For the first time in the competition's history, nobody playing in Spain has taken part in a Challenge national final before, so the dramatic facelift that has been carried out on the course in the past year will not be obvious to them. The one thing that all were agreed on after practice yesterday was that the beauti-

ful South will not yield Stableford points without a struggle to the death.

Water has always been a feature of the course, but the difference now is that the lakes have been enlarged and made more of an obvious hazard than in the past. Often the water should not come into play, but everybody who has played golf will know that water attracts golf balls like a magnet picks up iron filings.

To attempt to pick a winner from the 12 teams is to risk the

loss of reputation in the publicity department. In the regional finals, there was a 19-point gap between the lowest winning score and the highest, but a cogent argument could be made that the three teams with 85 points played as well as the Jaguar Centre (Hull), who had a Challenge record-breaking 104 points in their regional final at Breadsall Priory.

If more scores are an indicator, Jaguar will take some beating, but there were sterling performances from all their rivals. The most impressive concentrated burst of scoring was produced by Reuters, winners at Chert Hills with 97 points, who scored 51 points on the back nine and 64 in the last 11 holes on the demanding Nick Faldo-designed course.

The National Investigation Service of HM Customs and Excise went closest to emulating Reuters, their front nine of 49 at the last regional final at Mentmore setting them on their way to victory with 90 points. ZET Insurance Services were the fourth and last team to reach or beat 90 points — their victory came at the Forest of Arden.

The above quartet will naturally be among the favourites for the winners' spoils after 36 holes of Stableford golf. However, let it be said that none of the foregoing constitutes a prediction. It is much, much too close to call for that.

## LA MANGA TEAMS

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JAGUAR CENTRE (Hull): S. Bonill, E. Calam, M. Betts, H. Ash, NORTHERN IRELAND CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS ASSOCIATION: E. McCarron, R. McGrath, G. Boden, J. Johnston, REUTERS: R. Thompson, R. Ballou, N. Hardy, D. Bennett, SETON HEALTHCARE GROUP: J. Catter, D. George, A. Brown, M. Barbour, UNITED DISTILLERS: I. Ross, G. Haggart, B. Miles, C. Tennant, ZET INSURANCE SERVICES: C. Constantrou, A. Jones, D. Laik, M. Morgan

## Woods has strong competition for top billing

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES IN SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA is awash with American celebrities at the moment: Tiger Woods is down under for the Australian Open golf championship; Bill Clinton is also in Sydney for some golf and a chat with Prime Minister Howard; and Michael Jackson, pregnant wife almost in tow, is doing whatever it is Michael Jackson does — although there has been no sighting of him on a golf course thus far.

The President has been lobbying hard to play golf with Greg Norman during his visit and Norman was keen to oblige. Clinton had nothing specific scheduled for this afternoon — his wife, Hillary, was due to speak at the Opera House on the subject "Women in the 21st Century" — and Norman had an early first-round half-day time (Australian for tee-off) at The Australian.

The venue was expected to be the New South Wales course, a scenic and testing seaside links that might exhaust even the reportedly prolific presidential supply of mulligans if the wind blows. (Mulligan is golfpeak for having another go, if the first shot is not to your liking, and the President is supposed to be partial to them.)

In the morning, Norman will be playing with Craig Parry and David Gleeson, an amateur from Queensland who has been mixing in high company this week. Gleeson and Jamie Crow, who were in Australia's four-man team that won the Eisenhower Trophy, the world amateur team championship, in Manila last week, partnered Woods in practice yesterday.

Gleeson even had the distinction of introducing Woods and Burt Harmon, his coach, to a bunker shot they had not seen before. It involved taking a right-handed club and addressing the ball left-handed, with the club-face towards the sky. The shot produced was a shovel-cum-scoop (when it worked at all), but Woods seemed intrigued and the trick might soon be incorporated in his repertoire.

Woods, 9-2 second favourite behind Norman, the 7-2 favourite, was scheduled to be the afternoon attraction at The Australian, playing with those old hands, Peter McWhinney and Peter Senior.

Robert Allenby returns to competition here, much earlier than anticipated, after fracturing his sternum in a car crash. His injuries have healed and he has played three rounds since Sunday. The 7,046-yard course will undoubtedly be too much for Allenby at present, but at least his rehabilitation is well under way.

David Howell, Gary Evans and Richard Boxall, of England, are also competing, along with Paul McGinley, of Ireland.

## SNOOKER

# Hendry in focus for television action cue

BY PHIL YATES

STEPHEN HENDRY is not easily satisfied. Even after beating Roby McKinnis 9-5, to reach the last 16 of the United Kingdom championship in Preston yesterday, the titleholder expressed reservations about his form.

Hendry has now won 14 consecutive matches in an event second only in prestige to the world championship, in which his unbeaten sequence stands at 25. The Scot's attempt to lift the UK trophy for the fifth time since 1989 continues on Saturday against Anthony Hamilton or David Gray.

"I can't believe how badly I'm struggling," Hendry, who surprisingly entered the concluding session on level terms at 4-4, said. "I led 4-1 but the wheels fell off, so to say I'm relieved to get through is an understatement."

Hendry won the scrappy opening frame of the afternoon to edge 5-4 ahead before delivering a crushing blow by any lingering hopes McKinnis had of causing an upset, by recovering from a 45-17 deficit with a 77 clearance initiated by the potting of a long red.

With the exception of the twelfth frame, snatched by McKinnis on the black after he had required a snooker, it was relatively plain sailing from that point as further runs of 56, 52, 69 and 61 ensured Hendry's progress.

Despite his less-than-impressive start to the championship, and indeed to the 1996-97 campaign in general, Hendry remains optimistic about making a successful defence. "I'm expecting myself to fly now because when the television cameras arrive I always feel more at home," he said.

Paul Hunter, 18, and Joe Johnson, his 44-year-old mentor, accompanied Hendry into the last 16 by overcoming Thai opposition. Johnson, the 1986 world champion, defeated Tai Pichit 9-6, while Hunter again underlined his potential by beating James Wattana, the twelfth seed, 9-5.

Hunter, who became the youngest semi-finalist in a world-ranking tournament at the Regal Welsh Open in January, completed four century breaks in securing a meeting with Terry Murphy, the conqueror of Ronnie O'Sullivan in the first round. The most prominent rookie of last season allowed Wattana to collect only 39 points in the closing three frames as he made runs of 105, 56 and 100, which followed clearances of 100 and 136 during the opening session on Tuesday.

John Parrott, the 1991 UK champion, went into the concluding phase of his second round match against Martin Clark last night 5-3 adrift and requiring six of the remaining nine frames to avoid an unexpected exit.

Results, page 49

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## RUGBY UNION

## A black and white photograph of two men in suits holding a large, stylized football. The man on the left is smiling and looking at the camera, while the man on the right is looking down at the football. The football has a large 'W' logo on it. The background is dark and textured.

**WORLD CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP**

## WORLD CLUB

Jose-Luis Imhoff, their coach, made the point that they had only three days in which to prepare for the first international with South Africa earlier this month, but he will have been concerned that his side could have been pierced in midfield or outflanked with comparative

1

has studied a video of the match as written to the Football Association. He and Phillips, who has already received a three-match suspension for his alleged part in the incident, will be supported in their appeal by Trevor Francis, the Birmingham manager, and Devlin.

□ The European Championship League will be shown on terrestrial television until 2000. ITV yesterday completed an exclusive three-year agreement, worth an estimated £5 million, to show the competition. The deal will complete a £45 million-a-season package for ITV including the FA Cup, worth £15-million a season, and highlights of England international matches.

## SWIMMING

when we feel he has been unfairly dismissed, then it gives the impression that we as an association are condoning the way our colleague has been treated."

A council spokesman said the BSCA was "ballot[ing] its members on unreliable information". He said he could not divulge details of Henderson's case.

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**Dated: 21 November 1996**











# Pomposity bypass op fails to save Edgar

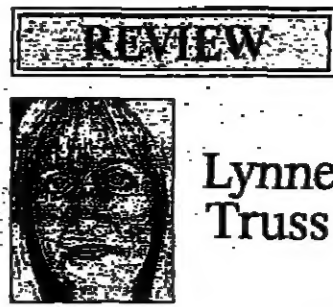
So Nigel Hawthorne copped the lot in the last episode of Paula Milne's drama *The Fragile Heart* (Channel 4) — not only a horrible death, but a contribution to the nation's top 100. Poor old bloke. If ever a character was treated as a moral punch-bag it was Edgar in *The Fragile Heart*; it was a miracle how Hawthorne managed a performance of such dignity. Last night, in a preposterous U-turn, puffed-up Edgar recounted medical certainty and denounced the hands-off, short-comings of his own profession. To an appalled congregation of surgeons he preached: "Modesty, I now realise, is my ally and not my enemy." Well, pass the sick-bag, mother. Remember David Tomlinson in *Mary Poppins* suddenly hurrying his bowler in the air and singing *Let's Go Fly a Kite*? It's no exaggeration to say Edgar's conversion was as deep and real as that.

Top-heavy with symbolism from the start, *The Fragile Heart* was beautifully made and very well acted, but Milne's script was so oppressively schematic that watching it was like being buried under a mounting pile of carpets. Once you knew the story was about cold, male science versus warm, holistic healing, there was nothing to wait for except the next weighty Administer to be chucked, crushingly, on top of all the others. God, it was annoying. Meanwhile, Milne dispensed justice to her characters with the same high-handedness she does in the medical profession. What happened finally to the devious Nicola, that chip off Edgar's block? Well, she was humiliated and punished, of course. Sent off to lowly work in an American public hospital. Tee hee, serves her right.

For those who can stomach the nauseating details, Edgar's miraculous conversion included hug-

ging his son, making love to his wife, and declaring an off-the-cuff patients' charter. His long-suffering family applauded vigorously and a chorus of *You Need Hands* was only narrowly averted. Edgar continued to have his nightmare about the doctor who froze to death in a train refrigeration unit even though the refrigeration was not turned on, and its significance was finally explained. If a man can so convincingly imagine himself dead (Edgar reasoned), he can also imagine himself well. Unfortunately, he worked this out only just before his heart condition killed him.

Over on BBC2, anyone looking for laughs would have been disappointed. On the other hand, anyone wondering about suicide would have said, oh, thanks a lot, cheers, and turned on the gas. Concerning the effect of BSE legislation on West Country



Lynne Truss

farmers, *Modern Times: A Pleasant Land* was the slowest, dullest and most depressing documentary in recent memory, with no narration or music, and nothing of interest happening except in the abattoirs. Farmer's daughter sits in farmhouse, hunched over Gameboy. Bip, bip (pause), bip. Watching *A Pleasant Land* was awful. Put it this way, if we wanted

to see East European television, we would emigrate. Farmers sat glumly in a silent pub (the only pub in the country not playing Britpop) and swapped boring remarks. Cows queued up for death and dismemberment. Moo. Blood dripped off a saw. Depressed farmers' families wordlessly arranged bales in field. Cow eyes blinked and slaughterers sloshed water up their gory, tattooed arms. "Where's the beef?" the viewer was justified in asking, even if the question was a tad insensitive. The point seemed to be that beef farmers have to wait their turn for the cull, and nobody tells them anything, and they fill in forms and carry on as usual, and make boring phone calls, and the overall result is a sort of tick-tock existential drama in which the stun gun at the abattoir begins to represent welcome end. But personally I wouldn't call it entertainment. The decision to have no commentary

was a brave one, I suppose, but the yawning emptiness did not lend grandeur or depth to the piece, it just made it boring. I was down to Gary Rhodes to complete a whizz-bang evening of telly the world could live contentedly without. Yes, he's back, the man for whom a bad hair day would be a blessing for the rest of us. Is anyone else embarrassed by Gary Rhodes' vertical trademark hair? Anyway, Open Rhodes (BBC2) sees crazy-hair-crazy-guy Gary attempting to fill the Wednesday night culinary gap left by *Two Fat Ladies*, but this, alas, is a challenge of some magnitude, and the effect is of replacing two big comfy sofas with a kitchen chair. Finally, it behoves me to say that if tonight's episode of *EastEnders* (BBC1) is truly the last appearance of David Wicks (Michael French), then he ought to get a proper send-

off, with thanks and salty hankies from a grateful viewer. It's not unusual for a single cast member in *EastEnders* to carry a major plot for a few weeks imminent to departure, but Michael French has not only juggled several at once, he has grown more impressively dextrous as the weeks have passed. "What about David, then?" we fans have said to each other. "Brilliant, he's brilliant." The villainous don't-trust-me glint in David's eye has long gone (formerly it was always spotted over the shoulder of a cloying Cindy, accompanied by the weasel words "I promise"), and his disappearance was perfectly judged. Now David's promises are as empty as ever but, because his intentions are virtuous, the effect is tragic. David, miss you. You are the best actor in *EastEnders*. And if you don't leave tonight, incidentally, I am going to look a right charlie writing this.

- BBC1**
- 6.00am BUSINESS BREAKFAST (50247)
  - 7.00 BBC Breakfast News (2047)
  - 8.15am 9.00am Breakfast News Extra (2047)
  - 9.00am 9.00am CHALLENGE (s) (127057)
  - 9.45 KILROY (s) (873044)
  - 10.30am CAN'T COOK, WON'T COOK (s) (2957)
  - 11.00 NEWS (2522957)
  - 11.05 THE REALLY USEFUL SHOW (s) (414078)
  - 11.45 SMILLIE'S PEOPLE Redmond O'Hanlon (s) (897222)
  - 12.00 NEWS (2522957)
  - 12.05pm SNOWY RIVER: THE MCGREGOR SAGA (s) (2544518)
  - 12.50pm COUNTRY WALKS TO CURIOUS PLACES: Pure Poetry (1748519)
  - 1.00 NEWS (2522957)
  - 1.30 REGIONAL NEWS (1414288)
  - 1.40 NEIGHBOURS (2522957)
  - 2.00 CALL MY BLUFF (s) (1841)
  - 2.30 THE TERRACE (s) (888)
  - 3.00 INCOGNITO (s) (888)
  - 3.30 LITTLE BEAR (5002256) 4.00 Alvin and the Chipmunks (8130518) 4.20 Julia Jelley and Hermit Hawk (805170) 4.30 Stuart (171731) 5.00 Newsround (2522957) 5.10 Byker Grove (2522957)
  - 5.35 NEIGHBOURS (s) (84773)
  - 6.00 NEWS (2522957) and weather (315)
  - 6.30 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES (95)
  - 7.00 WATCHDOG Consumer magazine (2527)
  - 7.30 EASTENDERS Joe's vision of the future is shattered as David makes some monstrous declaration (s) (873)
  - 8.00 ANIMAL HOSPITAL Reporter Knight joins RSPCA inspector John Bowe and the Metropolitan Police as they check animal transporters on the motorway (2522957) (s) (1605)
  - 8.30 SPINARTS CHILDREN Domestic comedy series. Bill's plans for a relaxing time at home are shattered (2522957) (s) (8452)
  - 8.50 NEWS (2522957) REGIONAL NEWS and weather (317)
  - 9.30 THE THIN BLUE LINE Grim attempts to join a secret lodge and Fowler is informed that an illegal asylum-seeker has taken refuge in the town (2522957) (s) (87228)
  - 10.00 CROCODILE SHOES When Jed is charged with possession of drugs, help arrives from a rather unexpected quarter. With Jimmy Nail (2522957) (s) (808402)
  - 10.55 QUESTION TIME David Dimbleby chairs a discussion from Glasgow. His guests are a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont; Jacqui Krawford, the Liberal Democrat Chief Whip; Brian Wilson, a member of Labour's election strategy team; and Willie Ewing, MEP, President of the SNP (2522957) (192131)
  - 11.55 CLIVE ANDERSON ALL TALK (s) (2522957) (s) (75995)
  - 12.30am FILM: Dream Lower (1985) with Kristy McNichol. Psychological thriller about a young woman who seeks therapy after an attack. Directed by Alan J. Pakula (131445)
  - 2.10 WEATHER (7930322)

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- BBC2**
- 6.00am OPEN UNIVERSITY: Databased. Also (2225537) 6.25 Scoring Intelligence (202044) 6.50 Open Advice (903911) 7.15 See Hear Breakfast News (2522957) (s) (816402) 7.30 Play of Penelope Pitop (4848179) 7.55 3000 Peter (787773) 8.20 Noddy (4848179) 8.35 The Record (807052) 8.40 Daytime on Two: The IT Collection (1258709) 9.25 The Art (807112) 9.45 Writing and Pictures (8232258) 10.00 Playdays (25841) 10.30 Storyline (803304) 10.45 The Experiment (4127808) 11.05 Space Ark (2536150) 11.15 Practising Ballet (512711) 11.30 Landmarks (2522957) 11.55 Ballet File (807834) 12.15pm Hello Aus Berlin (748650) 12.30 Working Lunch (78334) 1.00 Lifeline (22247) 1.30 Heading South (77805) 2.00 Noddy (8288857)
  - 2.10 THE FUGITIVE (579150)
  - 3.00 NEWS (4868315)
  - 3.05 WESTMINSTER (2522957) (s) (8487570)
  - 3.55 NEWS (5610053)
  - 4.00 TODAY'S THE DAY (808) 4.30 Ready, Steady, Go! (782) 5.00 The Oprah Winfrey Show (5008976) 5.40 Free Leth's Tricks of the Trade (89792) 5.50 A Week to Remember (s) (933570)
  - 6.00 STAR TREK: DEEP SPACE NINE (2522957) (s) (716792)
  - 6.40 QUANTUM LEAP (s) (2522957) (s) (93624)
  - 7.30 FIRST SIGHT (421) WALES: The Works EAST: Matter of Fact MIDLANDS: Miffing Bed NORTH/NORTH EAST/NORTH WEST/SOUTH WEST: Close Up SOUTH: Southern Eye
  - 8.00 THE WORKS The story of Veronica Guerin, the investigative reporter murdered in Dublin by hired killers (2522957) (s) (8247) WALES: Roll Over Beethoven
  - 8.30 TOP GEAR Test driving Mazda's RX01 sports car (2522957) (s) (1082)
  - 9.00 3RD ROCK FROM THE SUN Sally seizes command when Dick gets the taste for smoking (2522957) (s) (4421)
  - 9.30 THE MIND TRAVELLER with Oliver Sacks (2522957) (s) (341150)
  - 10.20 10 X 10 (s) (577865)
  - 10.50 NEWSNIGHT (2522957) (s) (89402)
  - 11.15 LATE REVIEW (s) (51395)
  - 12.00 THE MIDNIGHT HOUR (s) (85532)
  - 12.30am THE LEARNING ZONE: O.U. Forecasting the Economy (12454) 1.00 The Eurovision Song Contest — Counting the Cost (90884) 1.30 Modelling in the Motor Industry (93900) 1.50am TV Short Out: Understanding Organisations (14613) 4.00 Languages: Now You're Talking/Bon Mot (70025) 5.00 Business and Work: The Small Business Programme (98829)

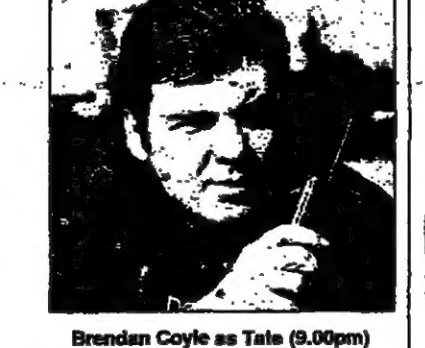
**Neurologist Oliver Sacks (9.30pm)**  
9.30 THE MIND TRAVELLER with Oliver Sacks (2522957) (s) (341150)

**The Works: Dying For the Story**  
BBC2, 8.00pm (Wales, 7.30pm; Scotland, 7.30pm tomorrow)  
The death of the Irish journalist Veronica Guerin, shot dead in her car as it stopped at traffic lights, was particularly shocking. As a fearless reporter of the Dublin underworld she had attracted enemies. She had been threatened, shot at and assaulted. But she was something else. The film reminds us that Guerin had come to journalism late and had only been a crime reporter for two years. Her brother says she did not realise how deep she was going and suggests that her paper might have given her more protection. But it seems unlikely that she would have opted for a less dangerous beat. From a recreation of Guerin's colleagues and family, she emerges as the best of journalists and human being, as committed to her craft as to her husband and children.

**Women At Play: Women With Balls**  
Channel 4, 8.30pm  
One of the less publicised aspects of the revolution in rugby union is that clubs are opening up to women. It has even happened at Harlequins, breaking an all-male tradition that has gone back 130 years. But being Harlequins, the club insists that its female team is called ladies, not women. The cameras follow the ladies through their first season, during which they score 136 points. And that is in one match. From the all-male tradition that has gone back 130 years. But being Harlequins, the club insists that its female team is called ladies, not women. The cameras follow the ladies through their first season, during which they score 136 points. And that is in one match. From the all-male tradition that has gone back 130 years.

**The Mind Traveller: Rage For Order**  
BBC2, 9.30pm  
The alarming thing about the brain condition featured in Dr Oliver Sacks' series is that nobody seems to know what causes them, still less how they can be cured. The most that experts such as Sacks can do is to observe, which inevitably means intruding into private unhappiness. This intrusion may seem like a violation of privacy, but Sacks is a positive side. Jessica Park from Massachusetts is autistic. At 37 she still has difficulty with speech, her life is dominated by obsessions which belong more to childhood and she can fly into sudden rages. But she is also a talented artist, a good enough to have her own show in New York. Without trying to play the art critic, Sacks sees her confident handling of colour and form as of form as the autistic's attempt to impose order on a disintegrating world.

**6.00am GMTV (1675537)**  
9.25 SUPERMARKET SWEEP (1295889)  
9.55 REGIONAL NEWS (204688)  
10.00 THE TIME... THE PLACE (25995)  
10.30 THIS MORNING (2406752)  
12.20pm REGIONAL NEWS (4872841)  
12.30 NEWS and weather (Teletext) (484711)  
12.55 SHORTLAND STREET (s) (4232402)  
1.25 CONNECTION STREET (Teletext) (s) (782093) 2.00 Home and Away (Teletext) (s) (5707112) 2.25 Cross Wits (Teletext) (s) (57090247) 2.50 Vanessa (Teletext) (s) (8801537)  
3.20 NEWS (Teletext) (490605)  
3.25 REGIONAL NEWS (4905976)  
3.30 THE RIDDERS (3415288) 3.40 Wizzards (s) (745228) 3.50 The Sylvester and Tweety Mysteries (3419082) 4.05 Scooby Doo (941571) 4.15 Name That Tune (5534773) 4.40 Out of Sight (Teletext) (s) (4865782)  
5.10 A COUNTRY PRACTICE (7283421)  
5.40 NEWS and weather (Teletext) (733624)  
6.00 HOME AND AWAY (Teletext) (s) (820518)  
6.25 HTV NEWS (Teletext) (146501)  
7.00 EMERDALE (Teletext) (s) (3763)  
7.30 THE BIG STORY Dermot Mulroney meets people who have recaptured the "lost-good factor" and will be extremely comfortable regardless of next week's budget proposals (s) (247)  
8.00 THE BILL: Hollis learns a lesson in community policing (Teletext) (8773)  
8.30 IS IT LEGAL? Dick in Court Stella has to Miss Whiplash again by forcing lazy senior partner Dick to handle one of her court cases (Teletext) (s) (5808)



Brendan Coyle as Tale (9.00pm)

**9.00 THIEF TAKERS: Collateral Damage**  
The Flying Squad clash with other police departments when they arrest a former terrorist turned Special Branch operative. The case leads to Tale uncovering a conspiracy which threatens his career — and possibly his life (Teletext) (5518)  
10.00 NEWS and weather (Teletext) (48247)  
10.30 REGIONAL NEWS (108044)  
10.35 HTV WEST NEWS (Teletext) (48888)  
10.40 FILM: Lies of the Twins (1991) starring Isabelle Rossellini and Alan Quinn. A model becomes unwittingly involved with her husband's twin brother. Directed by Tim Hume (278612)  
12.25am THE WAR OF THE WORLDS (s) (335857)  
1.25 NOT FADE AWAY (s) (733619)  
2.25 FLUX (s) (264736)  
3.25 LATE A LOUD (s) (s) (9551735)  
4.00 RECOLLECTIONS (7603342)  
4.30 THE TIME... THE PLACE (s) (81803)  
5.00 HEROES (s) (48009)  
5.30 NEWS (51087)

**As HTV West except:**  
12.55pm HOME AND AWAY (4923402)  
1.25 CROSS WITS (38589402)  
1.55 A COUNTRY PRACTICE (24067889)  
2.20 VANESSA (57082228)  
2.50-3.20 HIGH ROAD (8801537)  
5.10-5.40 SHORTLAND STREET (7283421)  
6.25 CENTRAL NEWS AND WEATHER (385537)  
6.55 LIFE LINE (891353)  
10.40 THE 1986 MOBO AWARDS (3864265)  
11.55 ALFRED HITCHCOCK PRESENTS (560063)  
12.30am BRYAN ADAMS: WAKING UP THE WORLD (1881454)  
1.25 PLANET ROCK PROFILES (9522029)  
2.50 FLUX (2878629)  
3.45 ITV SPORT CLASSICS (79168261)  
3.55 JOEYFINDER (882984)  
5.20 ASIAN EYE (1183358)

**WESTCOUNTRY**  
As HTV West except:  
12.55 EMERDALE (4923402)  
1.25-1.55 CROSS WITS (38589402)  
1.55 HOME AND AWAY (2973063)  
2.25 VANESSA (57081590)  
2.55 A COUNTRY PRACTICE (1249353)  
5.10-5.40 HOME AND AWAY (7283421)  
6.00 WESTCOUNTRY NEWS (80179)

**MERIDIAN**  
As HTV West except:  
12.55 CROSS WITS (4923402)  
1.25 HOME AND AWAY (38589402)  
1.55 SHORTLAND STREET (24067889)  
2.20 VANESSA (57082228)  
2.50-3.20 HOUSEPARTY (8801537)  
5.10 HOME AND AWAY (7283421)  
6.00 MERIDIAN TONIGHT (711)  
6.30 ANYTHING YOU CAN DO (173)  
10.30 LONDON TONIGHT (480518)  
4.30am BEYOND REASON (61803)  
5.00 FREESCREEN (46006)

**ANGLIA**  
As HTV West except:  
12.55pm CROSS WITS (4923402)  
1.25 HOME AND AWAY (38589402)  
1.55 JUSTICE OF THE LAND (24067889)  
2.20 VANESSA (57082228)  
2.50-3.20 PERFECTLY PETS (8801537)  
5.10-5.40 SHORTLAND STREET (7283421)  
6.00 ANGLIA NEWS (173)

**S4C**  
Starts: 6.35am PRO STARS (9043315) 7.00 THE BIG BREAKFAST (74228) 9.00 HERE'S ONE I MADE EARLIER (56824) 9.30 YBGOLOU (749150) 12.00 HOUSE TO HOUSE (38580) 12.30pm TRUMPION (17940044) 12.45 ALFIE ATKINS (17945599) 1.00 SLOTT MATHIAS (77315) 1.30 SUMMER (152229) 2.00 Film: THE BADLANDERS (2882131) 3.15 RICKI LAKE (889150) 4.00 FIFTEEN-TO-ONE (976) 4.30 RIDE ON (880) 5.00 5 PUMP (8131) 5.30 COUNTDOWN (112) 6.00 NEWYDDION 6 (712150) 6.05 HEAT (831024) 6.35 SION A' Dŵr (188717) 7.00 ROBOLY (1082225) 7.25 PENBLWYDD HAPUS (358841) 8.00 CŵY ALAR (4315) 8.30 NEWYDDION (8150) 9.00 I DOT (7850) 10.00 THE FRAGILE HEART (7884763) 11.20 Film: WW AND THE DIXIE DANCE KINGS (822286) 1.00am DISPATCHES (9412950)

**6.35am PRO STARS (9043315) 7.00 The Big Breakfast (74228) 9.00 Here's One I Made Earlier (56824) 9.30 SCHOOL'S Middle English 9.45 The Maths Programme 10.05 Scientific Eye 10.25 Geographical Eye 10.45 Le Petit Monde de Pere 11.00 Geographical Eye 11.20 Film and Video Showcase 11.40 The Spanish Programme (749150) 12.00 House to House (s) (38580) 12.30pm Trumpion (17940044) 12.45 Alfie Atkins (17945599) 1.00 Sesame Street (88957) 2.00 Purn Bhagat (48457044)**

**2.05 THE LIVING SEA (70540179)**  
2.35 FILM: Challenger (1980) with Karen Allen. The first of a two-part biopic about the doomed Challenger space shuttle mission, 1986. Directed by Glenn Jordan. Part two can be seen next Thursday (Teletext) (544037)

**4.00 FIFTEEN-TO-ONE (Teletext) (s) (976)**  
4.30 Countdown (Teletext) (s) (880)  
5.00 Ricki Lake (Teletext) (s) (584976)  
5.45 Anton Moelema — Naturally (Teletext) (847711)

**6.00 NEW GAMESMASTER** featuring Uri Geller (Teletext) (353)  
**6.30 HOLLYWOOD (Teletext) (s) (805)**  
**7.00 CHANNEL 4 NEWS (Teletext) (473880)**  
**7.50 THE SLOT (448518)**

**8.00 WOMEN AT PLAY: Women with Balls** First in a new series about women and leisure. Tonight we meet the ladies who play for Harlequins Rugby Club, which last season fielded an all-female side for the first time in its 130-year history (Teletext) (s) (4315)

**8.30 TV DINNERS** Two men prepare wedding anniversary meals for their wives (Teletext) (s) (6150)

**9.00 DISPATCHES** Investigates the unstable and unsteady secrets that can be beneath newly-built homes (Teletext) (s) (633082)

**9.45 LLOYDS BANK/CHANNEL 4 FILM CHALLENGE: Balloons** Comedy about Julie, her boyfriend and her grandmother (Teletext) (s) (446131)

**10.00 FILM: License to Kill (1984)** with James Farentino as the father of a teenage girl who was killed by a drunk driver. Also with Daniel Washington. Directed by Jud Taylor (Teletext) (83312)

**11.50 FOURMATIONS: Electric Passions (404042)**  
**12.30am MOVIEWATCH (s) (19272)**  
**1.00 FOURMATIONS: Shorts (1280)**  
**1.30 FILM: Trouble for Two (b/w, 1936)** Mystery-drama-romance with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. Directed by J. Walter Ruben (4830071)  
**2.50 FILM: The Bride Came C.O.D. (b/w, 1941)** Romantic farce with James Cagney as a pilot down on his luck. Directed by William Keighly (857025)

**NICKELODEON**  
6.00am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 6.30am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 7.00am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 7.30am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 8.00am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 8.30am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 9.00am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 9.30am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 10.00am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 10.30am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 11.00am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 11.30am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289) 12.00am Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (65289)

**FAMILY CHANNEL**  
5.00pm Blockbusters (1150) 5.30 Treasure Hunt (21155) 6.30 Catchphrase (7238) 7.00 The Pyramid Game (4836) 7.30 Hart to Hart (1012) 8.30 Day Five (881) 9.00 Beggar (48830) 10.00 Ruth Rendell Mysteries: Killing the Gurner's Daughter (4295) 11.00 Henry Danger (1771) 11.30 Evening Shade (2171) 12.00 Moonlighting (1950) 1.00am Burger (8990) 2.00 Hart to Hart (8074) 3.00 Moonlighting (1414) 4.00 All Together Now (261) 4.30-5.00 The Black Stallion (2445)

**MTV**  
The 24-hour music channel. Includes news, reviews and the latest music video charts.

**VH-1**  
The video hits channel. Classic rock and pop videos and the best new sounds.

**zee TV**  
7.00am Jaagran 7.30 Lifestyle East 8.00am Pakistan Business Update 8.30am Hi Hi Ha 9.30am Zindagi 10.00am Bhai Bhai 11.00am Shaadi 11.30am Bhai Bhai 12.00am Dastan 12.30am Intecar 1.00am Hindi Film: Ramesh 4.00am Zee Top 10 5.00am Zee Top 10 6.00am Zee Top 10 7.00am Zee Top 10 8.00am Zee Top 10 9.00am Zee Top 10 10.00am Zee Top 10 11.00am Zee Top 10 12.00am Zee Top 10

**CARTOON NETWORK/TNT**  
Continues cartoons from Sun to Sat, then TNT films as follows:  
8.00am The Sea Hawk (1940) (8512541)  
11.15 The Funnies Town (1941) (1167328) 1.00am 42nd Street (1933) (8859388) 2.40-4.00 The Sea Hawk (1940) (8512541)

For more comprehensive listings of satellite and cable channels, see the Directory published on Saturday.

**SKY 1**  
7.00am Love Connection (2522957) 7.30am The Love Connection (2522957) 8.00am The Love Connection (2522957) 8.30am The Love Connection (2522957) 9.00am The Love Connection (2522957) 9.30am The Love Connection (2522957) 10.00am The Love Connection (2522957) 10.30am The Love Connection (2522957) 11.00am The Love Connection (2522957) 11.30am The Love Connection (2522957) 12.00am The Love Connection (2522957)

**SKY 2**  
7.00am Star Trek: Deep Space Nine (88811) 8.00am Star Trek: Deep Space Nine (88811) 9.00am Star Trek: Deep Space Nine (88811) 10.00am Star Trek: Deep Space Nine (88811) 11.00am Star Trek: Deep Space Nine (88811) 12.00am Star Trek: Deep Space Nine (88811)

**SKY NEWS**  
Weekend news coverage on Sky News. 24-hour a day, seven days a week.

**SKY MOVIES**  
6.00am Long Lost Love (1975) 6.30am Long Lost Love (1975) 7.00am Long Lost Love (1975) 7.30am Long Lost Love (1975) 8.00am Long Lost Love (1975) 8.30am Long Lost Love (1975) 9.00am Long Lost Love (1975) 9.30am Long Lost Love (1975) 10.00am Long Lost Love (1975) 10.30am Long Lost Love (1975) 11.00am Long Lost Love (1975) 11.30am Long Lost Love (1975) 12.00am Long Lost Love (1975)

**SKY MOVIES GOLD**  
4.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 4.30pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 5.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 5.30pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 6.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 6.30pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 7.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 7.30pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 8.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 8.30pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 9.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 9.30pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 10.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 10.30pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 11.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 11.30pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989) 12.00pm Beautiful But Dangerous (1989)

**THE DISNEY CHANNEL**  
Sky Movies Gold takes over at 10pm.  
6.00am Mouse Tracks (882947) 6.30am Mouse Tracks (882947) 7.00am Mouse Tracks (882947) 7.30am Mouse Tracks (882947) 8.00am Mouse Tracks (882947) 8.30am Mouse Tracks (882947) 9.00am Mouse Tracks (882947) 9.30am Mouse Tracks (882947) 10.00am Mouse Tracks (882947) 10.30am Mouse Tracks (882947) 11.00am Mouse Tracks (882947) 11.30am Mouse Tracks (882947) 12.00am Mouse Tracks (882947)

**SKY SPORTS 1**  
7.00am Sports Centre (7488) 7.30am Sports Centre (7488) 8.00am Sports Centre (7488) 8.30am Sports Centre (7488) 9.00am Sports Centre (7488) 9.30am Sports Centre (7488) 10.00am Sports Centre (7488) 10.30am Sports Centre (7488) 11.00am Sports Centre (7488) 11.30am Sports Centre (7488) 12.00am Sports Centre (7488)

**SKY SPORTS 2**  
7.00am Sports Centre (7488) 7.30am Sports Centre (7488) 8.00am Sports Centre (7488) 8.30am Sports Centre (7488) 9.00am Sports Centre (7488) 9.30am Sports Centre (7488) 10.00am Sports Centre (7488) 10.30am Sports Centre (7488) 11.00am Sports Centre (7488) 11.30am Sports Centre (7488) 12.00am Sports Centre (7488)

**SKY SPORTS 3**  
7.00am Sports Centre (7488) 7.30am Sports Centre (7488) 8.00am Sports Centre (7488) 8.30am Sports Centre (7488) 9.00am Sports Centre (7488) 9.30am Sports Centre (7488) 10.00am Sports Centre (7488) 10.30am Sports Centre (7488) 11.00am Sports Centre (7488) 11.30am Sports Centre (7488) 12.00am Sports Centre (7488)

**SKY SPORTS 4**  
7.00am Sports Centre (7488) 7.30am Sports Centre (7488) 8.00am Sports Centre (7488) 8.30am Sports Centre (7488) 9.00am Sports Centre (7488) 9.30am Sports Centre (7488) 10.00am Sports Centre (7488) 10.30am Sports Centre





## GOLF 46

Corporate elite  
prove equal to  
La Manga challenge

## SPORT

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 21 1996

## TENNIS 49

Sampras refuses  
to spare  
Agassi's blushes



Srnicek's errors could prove costly

## Keegan must invest in safe keeping

By DAVID MADDOCK

THE championship. Bob Wilson asserts, is never won by a football team harbouring a suspect goalkeeper. Think of Schmeichel, Flowers and Seaman, for example, and recent history appears to support the argument of the former Scotland goalkeeper, who is now a television pundit.

There is even a school of thought which advances the idea that Manchester United edged Newcastle United out of the FA Carling Premiership race last season simply because they possessed, in Schmeichel, the outstanding goalkeeper of his generation.

Kevin Keegan, the Newcastle manager, must wrestle with such thoughts, especially after the 1-1 draw with FC Metz in the Uefa Cup third-round, first-leg tie in France on Tuesday. Pavel Srnicek, the Newcastle No.1, rarely inspires absolute confidence and certainly cost his team victory, if not the opportunity to progress to the quarter-finals. It also cast a shadow over a defence which is undoubtedly improving.

Srnicek is a fine goalkeeper at times but, all too often, he succumbs to a strange madness which undermines his performance. Comparisons have been drawn with Bruce Grobbelaar, but the former Liverpool and Southampton

goalkeeper had, in his prime, two assets that Srnicek does not — the ability to command his area, and luck.

Poor Srnicek. Every time he makes a mistake, he is punished for it. There was little sympathy, however, from Keegan on Tuesday night. There was the merest hint of impatience in his voice when he said: "Pav knows that even if he plays well, a goalkeeper cannot make even one error. He will hold his hand up and say he has made a mistake."

Keegan has moved positively to tighten up at the back, by

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appointing Mark Lawrenson as a defensive coach, but still he has a problem with Srnicek. He tried to solve it by signing Brad Friedel, a United States international, but could not secure a work permit. He did manage to purchase Shaka Hislop, but it appears now that Keegan has even less confidence in the former Reading man.

Hislop lost his place at St James' Park in December of last season when he was injured against Chelsea. It may be that the time has come to give him one last opportunity

to this weekend, ironically in a fixture at Stamford Bridge. It is a dilemma for Keegan, who must find a solution quickly if he is to secure the championship. The transfer market would appear to be his best route.

There are not such pressing problems in the back line any more. Lawrenson appears to have installed a touch more discipline in the defence, and it was evident in the controlled display against Metz. Albert and Peacock, in particular, were steadiness personified, and Lawrenson was rightly proud of their performances.

There was not a major job for me to do when I arrived at Newcastle, just a bit of tinkering," he said. "They are basically good defenders. Albert is so talented, it all comes so easily to him, but I just had to point out that he must not go charging upfield until we have controlled matches — his priority is defence."

If anyone did give the Newcastle back four a problem in Metz, it was Robert Pires, the winger who bars David Ginola's path into the France side. It was his pace and youthful vigour which set him apart, and although he was not exactly untouchable, he is clearly good enough to attract interest from Premiership clubs.

Pires explained afterwards, in fact, that there have already been inquiries from English clubs, along with Internazionale and Juventus, of Italy. He is the English league that appeals to him. "I would love to play in England. I would choose it ahead of Italy," he said.

"My contract has just over a year to run at Metz, and if there was a reasonable offer from England, I would relish the challenge." It is thought that Arsenal, Everton and Middlesbrough have all monitored the 23-year-old's presence, and Metz, who struggle financially, would be hard-pushed to refuse any bid that topped £4 million, despite an avowed intention to keep him.

### Milosevic decides to remain with Villa

AFTER hours of negotiations, dozens of faxes and no little speculation, the saga of Savo Milosevic appears to be over, closing with it any prospect of Stan Collymore joining Aston Villa in the near future (Richard Hobson writes).

Almost a month since news broke that Milosevic, 25, the Villa forward, was a target for Perugia, the player has said finally that he has no intention of joining them. Moreover, he has pledged himself to Villa, and having trained hard since returning to England from Belgrade last weekend, may be picked against Coventry City on Saturday because Dwight Yorke is on World Cup duty.

Brian Little, the Villa manager, had a bid of £4.5 million for Collymore rejected by Liverpool last week. He was expecting to be able to raise that to £6 million this week with Villa preparing to send a delegation to Perugia in an attempt to hasten the Milosevic transfer to finance a further bid for the striker.

However, Little is reluctant to sell any other member of his first-team squad.

Villa are likely to resurrect their interest at some stage, although Nottingham Forest, who sold Collymore to Liverpool for £8.5 million in July 1995, may attempt to entice him back. A takeover of the City Ground club will be completed next month, giving Frank Clark, the manager, around £10 million to spend. Their precarious position at the bottom of the FA Carling Premiership dictates that he must bring in players of proven quality, quickly.



Solari, the Argentina centre, breaks away from the London Counties cover in the tour match at Twickenham yesterday. Report, page 48

## Wembley casts shadow over Sacchi

FROM BRIAN GLANVILLE IN MILAN

ARRIGO SACCHI, the Italy coach, will almost certainly be still in charge of the team when they play England at Wembley in a vital World Cup qualifying match next February. But if they lose, that will be that.

After Italy's recent wretched results, Sacchi has been hanging by a thread. The more so since his great protector, Antonio Matarrese, has been deposed as president of the FIGC, the Italian FA, and will be succeeded by Luciano Nizzola, who has little time for Sacchi and his £800,000-a-year contract.

The coach, meanwhile, is desperately making all the right noises: that there is a great spirit in his team, that they will really be "up for it" when the time comes at Wembley. There are few who agree, least of all Nizzola.

Roy Hodgson, the English manager of Internazionale, for his part, is staying with Inter

after being given a new two-year contract. According to the cynics in Milan, the offer of a three-year contract by Blackburn Rovers could not have come at a better time for Hodgson: a time when Inter's fortunes have suddenly changed, when they were top of Serie A, when they had just brought off a dazzling 3-0 victory on Juventus's ground in the Coppa Italia not long after being played off the field there and losing 2-0 in a league game.

At that point, one hears, Massimo Moratti, the president of Inter, was privately talking about finding a new manager. But that is Italian football: infinitely volatile, slavishly geared to the latest result.

In Inter's case, that was a 5-1 win on Tuesday in the Uefa Cup against a Bosnian team whose goalkeeper was comfortably the worst I have ever seen in a European game. Even without the dominating Paul Ince, who was suspended but will be back for the crucial

derby with AC Milan on Sunday, Inter won as they pleased.

Yesterday Hodgson went to see Moratti at Inter's headquarters in Piazza Duse to tie up his new contract, said to be worth rather more than £600,000 a year, doubtless free of tax.

The sceptics whispered that Moratti did not see Hodgson as the perfect manager, Inter's tactics having been much criticised earlier in the season, even when they were winning — but who else was there in sight?

Inter, after all, are top of the league, but many years ago, when I was living in Rome, I remember meeting Bela Guttmann, the famous Hungarian coach, in a restaurant after he had just been sacked by Milan, themselves in first place.

"I shall have a clause in my next contract," he said. "Not to be dismissed when the club is top of the league." He went on to win the European Cup twice, with Benfica. Hodgson, after Inter's crushing of Boavista, told me: "The fact is very simple. I received, out of the blue, an inquiry to see if I was interested in Blackburn at the end of my contract. What happened was that I informed them that I was very interested, and I was very impressed by their people. So really, what I did then, before I could give an answer, I was duty-bound to tell the president (of Inter):

"Don't count on me when my contract runs out, because I'm only contracted till the end of the season, and someone's interested."

"He wanted to know if there was any dissatisfaction on my part. I said that it was only after next July, when I won't have a job, and I've been offered a very good one."

After a two-hour conversation on Tuesday, agreement in principle was reached between manager and Moratti. "I told him: 'I only want you to keep me if you're 100 per cent sure I'm the man,'" Hodgson said. "In a long two-hour conversation, he convinced me."

Hodgson wants to stay, he says, somewhat longer in Europe before he takes on an English club. He is happy. Moratti says he is very happy. The sceptics will argue that Hodgson may be strong now, but that matters might be very different in three weeks' time. But that, eternally, is Italian football.



Sacchi hanging on

## Why Bradman should be enjoying another triumph

It is becoming something of a personal tradition. Every November in these pages, I quote Ezra Pound and then say that the panel that judges the William Hill Sports Book of the Year prize has got it wrong. So here we go again. "Literature is news that stays news." Thanks, Ezra, and no, Donald McRae's *Dark Trade* is not the one I would have chosen.

But having got that over with, I would like to say that the shortlist contained six good books, any one of which might have won in some of the thinner years of the prize's history. This is either a fluke, or conclusive proof that the standard of sports books is rising.

All six of these books are suitable for grown-ups. None is stuck with the playground notion that sport is the only thing in life that matters. Each one is keen to set sport and its participants into the context of real life.

My own winner is Bradman, by Charles Williams. He is a Labour life peer as well as a former Essex cricketer, and his previous biography was of that well-known sporting figure.

Simon Barnes takes issue with the choice of the sports book of the year

Charles de Gaulle. It is a recognition that Bradman is not part of sporting history; he is part of history.

Sport has power over the imaginations of people and of nations. W. G. Grace for Victorian England; Frank Worrell for West Indies; Muhammad Ali for the world. Its role in the world of power and the creation of history is a matter that needs proper assessment. Bradman does this, and is a good read to boot.

The winner, *Dark Trade*, and another contender, *On the Ropes*, by a psychologist named Geoffrey Beattie, are written by good-hearted, liberal-minded people fascinated by boxing and half-appalled by their fascination. The research shines from every page, but neither book leaps over the great divide between news and literature.

There is another book of cricket history on the list, and

David Foot's *Wally Hammond* is a fine piece of work. It contains the surprise that Hammond's terrible illness, met with on a tour of the West Indies, was not a fancy form of malaria but syphilis; and that the course of the disease shaped his life. It is a well-researched and compassionate book.

Someone had to write *Little Girls in Pretty Boxes*, an American journalist's revelations about the heartbreak, tears, injury and abuse behind the making of champions in the sports of gymnastics and ice skating. It is a journalist's book all right. There is no shade, no perspective, and yet it is, in terms of contemporary sport, the most important book on the list.

The last is Sue Mott's *A Girl's Guide to Ball Games*. It is delightful, perceptive and it made me howl with laughter on Finsbury Park station in a heavy frost. Is that the ultimate literary accolade?

*Dark Trade: Lost in Boxing*, by Donald McRae (Mainstream, £14.99).

*On the Ropes: Boxing as a Way of Life*, by Geoffrey Beattie (Victor Gollancz, £16.99).

*Wally Hammond: The Reasons Why*, by David Foot (Robson, £17.95).

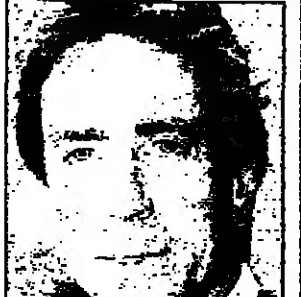
*A Girl's Guide to Ball Games: What Men Need to Know*, by Sue Mott (Mainstream, £15.99).

*Little Girls in Pretty Boxes: The Making and Breaking of Elite Gymnasts and Figure Skaters*, by Joan Ryan (The Women's Press, £8.99).

*Bradman: an Australian Hero*, by Charles Williams (Little, Brown, £20.00).

## INSIDE

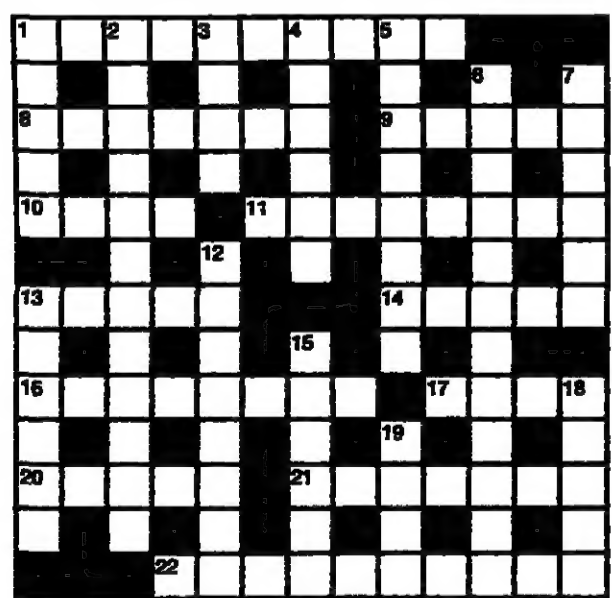
Alan Lee, right, cricket correspondent of *The Times*, meets Shane Warne, the best bowler in the world. Lee has been voted joint cricket writer of the year by the readers of *Wisden Cricket Monthly*, sharing the award with Christopher Martin-Jenkins of *The Daily Telegraph*.



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### TIMES TWO CROSSWORD

No 945 in association with  
BRITISH MIDLAND



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- 12 First showing (8)
- 13 Lithic; flexible (6)
- 15 Divided; golf-shot hit off-centre (6)
- 18 Transparent; evident (5)
- 19 Kentish invader; rope plant (4)

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Name/Address

## SOLUTION TO NO 944

ACROSS: 1 Habitual 5 Limp 8 Sinew 9 Quavers 11 Owl

12 Shipshape 13 Kitten 15 Invest 18 Deceptive 19 Pip

20 Evident 21 Igloo 22 Diet 23 Drumbeat

DOWN: 1 Hassock 2 Banal 3 Townspeople 4 Acquit

6 Iterate 7 Posse 10 Absenteeism 14 Tactile 16 Topcoat

17 Lister 18 Dread 19 Pulse

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